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☞ FOR TERMS, SEE LAST PAGE. ☜

For the Watchman and Reflector.

A NEW MISSIONARY ORGANIZATION.

A FEW WORDS PER CONTRA.

In making some brief comment on the question raised by "Ecteh," respecting the work of missions, it is not intended to follow the entire course of his speculations. If a way is manifestly wrong at the start, one need not survey its entire length to suspect its termination. If a new organization is not called for, it is of no special importance to inquire *what sort* of new organization would be best.

The first question then, is, whether the inefficiency of our missionary operations, as compared with the wants of the world, or with the ability of our churches, is justly attributable, in any important degree, to imperfect organizations. It would seem to be claimed that such is the case, and accordingly a new plan is offered, as one adapted to ensure that "the work of missions" will be facilitated and hastened by its adoption. It is admitted, indeed, that there are other reasons for such inefficiency, but is due weight allowed to them? Let us consider two or three of them.

As a general thing, the pecuniary contributions of the churches keep pretty even pace with the supplies of men. Exertion has to be made to bring home to them a knowledge, and to quicken their remembrance, of the wants of the missions,—in occasional emergencies, special exertion—but still, missionaries under appointment most commonly find their way to their fields, and are sustained after they get there. It is fair to presume that as the piety of the churches is deepened, and their standard of activity elevated, more men will offer themselves, and will be sustained by a corresponding increase of liberality. It is not necessary to argue that the piety and philanthropy of the church must be invigorated by some other means than by re-organizing our benevolent societies.

Another fact to be taken into the account is, that the majority of church members know very little about the missions. Add together the circulation of the Magazine and Macedonian, forty thousand, more or less, and that of our weekly religious newspapers, and you have not enumerated the majority of Baptists. Then a large deduction must be made for those who take two or more of these periodicals, and, it is to be feared, another large deduction for those who do not study with any care the publications they receive *Study*, we say, for missions are no more to be understood by cursory and indolent reading, than is politics or commerce. If we go deeper than the *means* of knowledge, and inquire how much is really *known*, we shall find less of clear and definite information than any one would suppose beforehand. The man who asked a returned missionary if Burmah was in the Sandwich Islands, and he who supposed the Karens to be a tribe of American Indians, have their peers in too many of our churches. Now, without knowledge, there cannot be sustained interest. Men may give on the impulse of a stirring public address, or in compliance with the solicitations of a collecting agent, or as a matter of custom. But such a fitful or perfunctory style of operation will never effect the "work of missions."

Then, again, there are many whose sense of obligation is nowise proportioned to their knowledge. This is implied in what has been already said, but will bear more distinct expression. We see it in regard to all Christian duties, and the missionary cause only shares with others the common loss. In the support of the gospel among ourselves, generosity and public spirit are seldom nicely proportioned to intelligence and pecuniary ability. And so in duties not immediately affecting the purse. No Christian, for example, will deny his obligation to make continual effort for the salvation of souls around him. But how many contrive to devolve the work entirely on the minister, the colporteur, the tract distributor, the Sabbath School teacher,—as if they deemed the church a body corporate, acting only through certain official organs, leaving to the individual members no duty beyond that of attending the stated meetings, and paying their stated assessments. This class of professed Christians will not be much more easily aroused by the agents of *one* organization than by those of a score.

But it is not necessary to pursue this train of thought. We ask, is not the degree of zeal and alacrity in the work of missions as high as could be looked for in the light of such facts? It is a sound principle that when a phenomenon is fairly accounted for, no further reasons need be sought. But is it not well to know *all* the causes? Certainly. But this is not so much the case of a phenomenon produced by complex causes, as of one produced in individual instances by different causes: one man is inactive for want of knowledge, another through defective piety, and so on. And we are bound to lay the most stress on the most active and *direct* causes. Now, it may be that in some persons missionary zeal is weakened by the distraction of so many societies, the cost of management, the want of a perceived unity in the work of evangelization, and the other evils attributed to the existing system. But the many who are not interested enough to know what missionary societies are about, except as their claims are pressed by agents, are plainly not the class of persons to be affected by any improvement in these particulars. Such improvement, then, is not the first, nor the most pressing thing demanded, in order to invigorate and enlarge the work of missions.

Another consideration is fitted to weaken our impression of the degree in which questions of organization have to do with the prosperity of missionary enterprises. The fluctuations in the receipts for our missions since 1815, under whatever system of management, cannot be shown to have been caused by differences on this head. The General Convention, when it only maintained the Burman Mission—when it had in charge Home Missions, "and other important objects relating to the Redeemer's kingdom"—when it returned to the exclusive work of Foreign Missions—when with some changes of its constitution it assumed its present title, and since,—has passed through some trying vicissitudes, though, as a whole, its progress has been very steady. Agitations of one kind and another have sadly crippled it at times, but they have been such as no *new plan* would have appeased,—generally appertaining altogether to another class of subjects.

We conclude, then, that no new organization is urgently demanded by the particular fact alleged,—the comparative inefficiency of the work of missions. It seems to us that for such inefficiency there are causes more direct, more natural, more generally operative, more important.

Still, if our methods of operation can be improved, cheapened, and at the same time made more effective, they ought to be. Any suggestions to this end should be carefully considered, and, if sound, adopted. And therefore it is well that every man who has a supposed improvement to offer, should be encouraged to exhibit it. But it is not well to indulge the expectation that new constitutions, and new Boards of management, and new systems of agency, however judicious, will give a very decided impulse to the work. All these things are but the implements men work with. When a company of men are set to work at a pulley, if not more than half of them touch the rope, and half of the remainder pull out of time with their associates,—it may indeed appear that the tackling is not rigged in the best manner, that this block wants tightening and that pulley wants oiling; but it would still be true that *the great* difficulty is in the want of will in the men at the rope. It is very well to have better machinery, if only to make it easier for those who do work; but there must be men to work it.

The merits of the new apparatus will next be glanced at.

NOVANGLUS.

BEWARE OF THE FIRST STEP.

All vice, says Tillotson, stands on a precipice, and to engage in any sinful course is to run down the hill. There is, therefore, no safety except in the fixed principle and purpose to do *right*. "'Tis a fond thing," says the same writer, "for a man to think to set bounds to himself in anything that is bad, to resolve to sin in number, weight and measure, with great temperance and discretion, and government of himself—that he will commit this sin and then give over, entertain but this one temptation, and after that he will shut the door and admit of no more. Our corrupt hearts, when they are once in motion, are like the raging sea, to which we can set no bounds, nor say to it, *Hitherto shalt thou go and no further.* When the devil temps a man to commit any wickedness, he does, as it were, lay a long train of sins, and if the first temptation take, they give fire to one another. Let us, then, resist the beginning of sin, because then we have the most power, and sin hath least."

BOSTON CITY MISSIONS.

REPORT OF REV. L. K. CASWELL, CITY MISSIONARY, TO THE BOSTON BAP. FEMALE MISS. SOCIETY, AT ITS 32D ANNIVERSARY.

I cannot record any splendid achievements, to please and captivate a worldly mind, any new and pleasing discoveries, to awaken enterprise, delight the imagination, or gratify curiosity. I can only state sober facts and realities, painful indeed to be witnessed, but fraught with instruction calculated to make the most salutary impressions upon the heart. When called upon to be an eye-witness of the various forms and degrees of suffering, whether arising from misfortune or from vice, I have been led to ask, Who has made us to differ, and given us all the comforts and hopes we enjoy?

Intemperance is the prolific cause of most of the miseries which affect the poor of our city,—a vice which destroys the peace and happiness of domestic life, blunts the moral sensibilities, degrades and ruins the soul, and lays an intolerable tax on a generous community. Our laws in relation to it hitherto have been scouted at, and proved inefficient to check its devastations. But we doubt not, if the recent action of our Legislature in the enactment of a law for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks is sustained, as we trust it will be, the burning surges of this fiery flood will be stayed in their work of desolation and death.

In Wards three, four and five, I have aided two hundred families during twelve months past, one hundred and twenty of whom were mothers, with from one to five children, whose husbands were inebriates, many of them in prison, and some gone to California, and leaving them in distressed circumstances. I visited an interesting woman in a delicate state of health, friendless and forsaken, with two small children, who, upon application, were kindly received into that excellent institution, the "Children's Friend." The mother was a great sufferer, not only from the abuse of her unfeeling and intemperate husband, but was destitute for a long time of the comforts of life.

I was called upon early in a cold morning in January, to see a wretched mother—but unworthy of that appellation—who, with her son of twelve years, were turned out of doors by her brother-in-law, in consequence of her being in a state of intoxication. This miserable woman had taken from her son a new jacket, pants and shoes, which had been given him a short time previous by some Sabbath school teachers, and sold them for strong drink. Having ascertained the place where his shoes had been pawned for twenty cents, I redeemed them of the vender of ruin and death, for thirty-seven cents. His jacket she sold to her married daughter in the neighborhood, who was no better than herself.

About five weeks since, a fire occurred in Friend street. It originated in an upper room, where a man, his wife and three children, were asleep. They were aroused from their slumbers, but before they had time to rescue their children, they were obliged to retreat and leave their little ones to perish in the flames.—The father was badly burnt, the mother escaped with scarcely any injury. Every article of furniture and clothing was destroyed. By the kindness of him who is a father to the poor—Deacon Grant—I was furnished with sixty dollars, with which I purchased furniture and clothing, and made up their loss in part. The father has since recovered, and is now able to help himself. We have reason to fear that strong drink was the cause of this terrible calamity.

I was made acquainted with a woman with one young child, in a suffering condition, who had been stript of nearly every article of furniture, which her intemperate husband had sold for rum, and who was then in prison for the third time for abusing her and for being a common, or, rather, an uncommon, drunkard. This man had a good trade, and was well able to obtain a comfortable living. I could fill many sheets with similar cases, but one more may suffice.

One of the coldest days last winter, I saw an interesting boy, eleven years old, whose intoxicated mother was then lying upon the floor: the neighbors considered her beyond recovery. To save her from freezing to death, she was carried to the lock up; but the dear boy, with an imploring look which I never can forget, asked the question—"Where shall I go?" The only home I could obtain, was the Boylston school connected with the House of Industry, at South Boston.

If the class of sufferers which I have presented has in the least degree excited indignant feeling in your hearts in relation to the cause of their sufferings, I trust I have not written in vain.

There is another class I wish to name, who are the subjects of sorrow and affliction, concerning whom it may be justly said, that they suffer from causes over which they have no control. They ought to call forth our tenderest commiseration.

I was called to aid an interesting mother, whose only son was wasting in consumption. He could not endure the thought of dying; during a number of days he manifested great anxiety to get well. I conversed freely and plainly with him in relation to the nature of his disease, telling him that in a little while, willing or unwilling, he must meet his God; and at the same time assured him that his heart was enmity against Christ, and without a change of heart he could not be happy, even in heaven. He became more thoughtful and anxious for his salvation, and earnestly requested me to pray for him; the result was a glorious change. A few days before his death, he said to his dear mother, "You must let me go to be with Christ, which will be glorious—to be beyond the reach of sin." I obtained the means from a few friends to defray his funeral expenses, and to make his afflicted mother comfortable.

I was invited to see a young woman who was truly beautiful, and the hectic flush upon her cheek seemed to increase her loveliness. In reply to my inquiries she said, "I wish to die; I long to die, that I may be free from suffering;" but, alas, I had reason to fear her precious soul was not resting on the Rock of Ages. When about to pray for her, she said, "Pray that I may die to day." I made her a number of visits, and endeavored to point her to Chsist, who alone could deliver her from the worm that never dies. After her decease her friends informed me that she left the world in peace. This we must leave to her God and ours.

By request I hastened to the bedside of an aged woman of threescore and ten years, who appeared to be greatly alarmed in view of approaching death.—In answer to the question, whether she had an interest in Christ, she replied that she had been a Christian ever since she was baptized, when five years of age;—but I had reason to fear that she had never seen herself to be a lost and condemned sinner. She continued in a troubled state of mind till her latest breath.

A few days after this scene, I visited another aged one, of fourscore and two years. Although suffering excruciating pain, she said, "It is all well;—through grace I have been enabled to put my trust in Christ for more than fifty years, and now I am old and gray haired, I know he will not leave nor forsake me." I was happy to assure her that the good Shepherd of Israel would sustain her through the valley and shadow of death, and I rejoiced that it would prove to all believers but a "valley and shadow."

Last winter I was called to aid three women, who, in consequence of incessant toil over the midnight lamp, had each lost the sight of one eye. One of them applied for aid in that excellent institution, the "Eye and Ear Infirmary," where, by skillful treatment, she was saved from total blindness.

I was made acquainted with an interesting family from Scotland. The eldest daughter was wasting in consumption. In my first conversation with her I was fully convinced she possessed that faith which is inseparably connected with the salvation of the soul. She rapidly declined, and when her last hour arrived, she called upon her good father to sing a hymn which was precious to her. He sung one verse, after which she urged him to sing another, and joined with him. She was in a tranquil, heavenly state of mind, when, suddenly looking up, she exclaimed, "I see them."—Her father, who sat near her, asked her what she saw. She replied, "The chariots." He, thinking she was wandering, said, "Do you know, daughter, what you are saying, and to whom you are speaking?" She replied, "O, yes, to my own dear father. I see the chariots; they are coming near." Still looking as it were into heaven itself, in a few moments she exclaimed, "They have come!" and her redeemed spirit ascended into the regions of light and glory where "peace forever reigns and joy forever smiles."

I have continued to preach, as usual, whenever I have had opportunity, not unfrequently three times on the Sabbath, viz., at the "Penitent Female's Refuge," the "Old Ladies' Home," "and the "Eye and Ear Infirmary." Recently at the latter place, at the close of the services in the chapel room, the excellent matron requested me to see a young man who, in consequence of having a cancer in both eyes, had them extracted, to relieve him from excruciating pain and to protract his existence. He was about twenty years of age. When he came to the Infirmary, he was in all the darkness and ignorance of Romanism. It appears that the preaching to which he had listened while there, was blest to the opening of his mental eyes. I was pleased to hear from him a satisfactory scriptural evidence of his interest in the Saviour. As soon as the priest and his Catholic friends heard of these facts, they removed him out of the city.

Received from the agents of the American and Foreign Bible Society, seventy-seven Bibles and ninety-four Testaments, with which I furnished the "Children's Friend," and distributed the remainder among the destitute of the city. I have labored among all classes of the poor, provided homes for a number of children, clothed many decently, and sent them to Sabbath and day schools.

The whole amount of money which has passed through my hands, and which I have distributed to the destitute, is $703 66. Of this sum, $315 98 was received from H. B. S.; $25 from the young men's Bible class of Baldwin Place church, by B. W. Dunklee, Esq.; $60 from friends, by Dea. Grant, for the Rogers family, whose children were burnt; $25 from a young merchant; $10 from J. C. Pratt, Esq.; $12 from Amos Lawrence, Esq; $10 from A. A. Lawrence, Esq.; $20 from Mrs. G. Hallet and daughter; $10 from Mrs. William L. Beal, by Rev. Dr. Stow; $17 from Mr. Ramsey, for a sick young man; $5 from Charles F. Hathaway, Esq.; $5 from Mr. Hunnewell; $8 25 from Union Beneficent Society; $10 from a friend; $5 from Dea. Wilbur; $5 from a friend; $5 from E. D. Everett, Esq.; $8 from a friend; $5 from Abner Curtis, Esq.; $5 from T. O. Pray, Esq.; $5 75 from a friend; the remainder from friends in small sums; also a large quantity of poultry for Thanksgiving, by J. L. Andrews, Esq.; all of which are gratefully acknowledged.

These streams of charity in their course have reached the abodes and gladdened the hearts of many who must otherwise have been exposed to the severest sufferings. The advice, instruction and prayers with which your charities have been accompanied, I trust have not altogether been in vain.

To feed the hungry and clothe the naked is the dictate of reason and revelation. To appropriate for the relief of the poor a portion of the substance with which a bountiful Providence has supplied us, is a duty which humanity requires, and which is always binding upon us. While we are grateful for the distinguishing favor of a kind Providence in affording us a competence of the necessaries of life, let us ever be ready to express our gratitude by imparting of our substance to alleviate the sufferings of others; and thus by our kindness to our fellow beings, evince our regard for Him "who, though he was rich, for our sakes became poor, that we through his poverty might be rich."

Boston, Oct. 4, 1852.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

EXPOSITORY GEMS.

I.

Light in Darkness.—"*Unto the upright there ariseth light in darkness.*"—Psa. 112: 4.—The great lesson of this text is the connection which obtains between integrity of purpose and clearness of discernment; insomuch that a duteous conformity to what is right, is generally followed up by a ready and luminous discernment of what is true. It tells us that if we have but grace to do as we ought, we shall be made to see as we ought; or, in other words, that if right morally, we are in the highway of becoming right intellectually.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

II.

The Vine Pruned.—"*Every branch in me that beareth not fruit he taketh away: and every branch that beareth fruit, he purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit.*"—John 15 : 2—Our Saviour here says of the great spiritual husbandman, that every branch which beareth fruit, he purgeth it, that it may bring more fruit. He pruneth it; he cuts off some of its lateral or smaller branches, that the vegetable juice may not run to luxuriance in a wrong direction, but may so pervade the whole as will contribute most to the nourishment and vigor of the tree. And in like manner do our affections move sideways or downwardly to the objects which are on earth and around us; and God, in the exercise of a wise and skillful husbandry, is often pleased to sever or cut off these objects, that our affections may take an upward and an heavenward direction to himself.—*Dr. Campbell, (Edinburgh.)*

III.

Fruits of Sin.—"*What fruit had ye then in those things whereof ye are now ashamed? for the end of these things is death.*—Rom. 6 : 21.—There is no real fruit in sin; the promises thereof are all false and deceitful. Gehazi promised himself gain, but got a leprosy. Balaam pursued honor, but met with a sword. Achan found a wedge of gold, but it clave asunder his soul from his body. The only fruits of sin are shame, it we repent; and death if we do not repent.—*Bishop Reynolds.*

IV.

Holy Intercourse.—"*A word spoken in due season, how good is it.*"—Prov. 15 : 23.—The word of a brother, pronounced from holy Scripture in time of need, carries an inconceivable weight with it. The Holy Spirit accompanies it, and by it moves and animates the hearts of his people, as their circumstances require. Thus Timothy, and Titus, and Epaphroditus, and the brethren who met St. Paul from Rome, cheered his spirit, however much they might be inferior to him in learning and skill in the word of God. The greatest saints have their times of faintness, when others are stronger than they.—*Luther.*

For the Watchman and Reflector.

THE GRANDE LIGNE MISSION.

Montreal, Sept. 28, 1852.

Messrs. Editors,—You will no doubt be pleased to hear, in common with the Christian public, that the work of the Grande Ligne Mission is progressing steadily, and that, among other blessings, we have just dedicated a chapel to the service of God, at the station of St. Mary. The services took place on Wednesday last, and although the weather was rather unfavorable, the house was filled with hearers, and a lively interest was manifested on this occasion. Several Roman Catholics attended, and for the first time heard the gospel preached in its purity and simplicity. May it be blessed to the salvation of their souls!

The opening of this church is quite an event for the Canadian Christians, as it is properly the only edifice in the mission field exclusively devoted to the worship of God, the other preaching places being used during the week as school-rooms. It is a fine, brick building, some fifty feet by forty, with a suitable steeple, and stands in a lovely spot.

A gratifying circumstance connected with this chapel, is the generosity of the converts in contributing towards its erection. Though few in number, and not possessed with wealth, they resolved to exert themselves to build a house of prayer, and, with the aid of the friends of God's cause in this country, it is now ready for use, and most entirely paid for.

Hitherto the converts of this station have been obliged to hold their meetings in private houses, and in consequence have been subjected to great inconveniences; you may understand, then, how rejoiced and grateful they are to have a good and handsome chapel.

We have also reason to hope that some of the inhabitants of the place, who have been unsettled in their minds, will come out now and profess the truth as it is in Jesus.

This station was first occupied, as you may recollect, by our late brother Cote, and since his death it has been confided to Mr. Roussy, who will continue to labor with increasing success, we trust, in this important field.

Yours, affectionately, N. Cyr.

DR. ADAM SMITH ON THE ATONEMENT.

It is well known that Dr. Adam Smith, author of "*The Wealth of Nations,*" was also the writer of a volume called "*The Theory of Moral Sentiments,*" which is yet read by many with interest. In the first edition of this work was a passage *on the atonement of Christ* which attracted considerable attention, especially as coming from an avowed sceptic. In the second and all subsequent editions it was omitted, it is believed by the persuasion of his friend David Hume. It has, of course, been preserved by collectors of literary curiosities, and, indeed, has been a subject of interest among theologians. In the third volume of Chalmer's Life, we have a conversation respecting it between Dr. Chalmers and Bathurst, the then Bishop of Norwich, at that time in his *ninetieth* year, and Dr. Chalmers was greatly delighted to learn from the Rev. W. B. Cunningham, that the original manuscript had been found in a copy of Aristotle which formerly belonged to Dr. Smith; a fact so much the more curious, as the doctor had specially charged his executors that all his loose manuscripts should be destroyed, an order, which they very carefully, and as they believed, fully executed. The passage is known but to very few, and we are surprised that Dr. Hanna did not re-publish it in the Life of Dr. Chalmers. It has been forwarded to us by a correspondent, and originally appeared as the concluding paragraph of part second, section second; we earnestly commend it to those who are inclined to scepticism on this momentous doctrine.

"That the Deity loves virtue and hates vice, as a voluptuous man loves riches and hates poverty, not for their own sakes, but for the effects which they tend to produce; that he loves the one, only because it promotes the happiness of society, which his benevolence prompts him to desire; and that he hates the other, only because it occasions the misery of mankind, which the same Divine quality renders the object of his aversion—is not the doctrine of untaught nature, but an artificial refinement of reason and philosophy. Our untaught natural sentiments all prompt us to believe, that as perfect virtue is supposed necessarily to appear to the Deity as it does to us, for its own sake, and without any further view, the natural and proper object of love and reward, so must vice, of hatred and punishment. That the gods neither resent nor hurt, was the general maxim of all the different sects of the ancient philosophy; and if by resenting, be understood that violent and disorderly perturbation which often distracts and confounds the human breast, or if by hurting be understood the doing of mischief wantonly, and without regard to propriety or justice, such weakness is undoubtedly unworthy of the Divine perfection; but if it be meant that vice does not appear to the Deity to be, for its own sake, the object of abhorrence and aversion, and what, for its own sake, it is fit and right should be punished, the truth of this maxim seems repugnant to some very natural feelings. If we consult our natural sentiments, we are ever apt to fear lest, before the holiness of God, vice should appear to be more worthy of punishment than the weakness and imperfection of human virtue can ever seem to be of reward. Man, when about to appear before a being of infinite perfection, can feel but little confidence in his own merit, or in the imperfect propriety of his own conduct. In the presence of his fellow creatures he may, even justly, elevate himself, and may often have reason to think highly of his own character and conduct compared to the still greater imperfection of theirs, but the case is quite different when about to appear before his infinite Creator; to such a being he fears that his littleness and weakness can scarce ever appear the proper object of esteem or reward. But he can easily conceive how the numberless violations of duty of which he has been guilty, should render him the proper subject of aversion and punishment; and he thinks he can see no reason why the Divine indignation should not be let loose, without any restraint, upon so vile an insect as he himself must appear to be. If he would still hope for happiness, he suspects that he cannot demand it from the justice, but that he must entreat it from the mercy of God. Repentance, sorrow, humiliation, contrition at the thought of past conduct, seem, upon this account, the sentiments which become him, and to be the only means which he has left for appeasing that wrath which he knows he has justly provoked. He even distrusts the efficacy of all these, and naturally fears lest the wisdom of God should not, like the weakness of man, be prevailed upon to spare the crime by the most importunate lamentations of the criminal. Some other intercession, some other sacrifice, some other atonement, he imagines, must be made for him beyond what he himself is capable of making, before the purity of the Divine justice can be reconciled to his manifold offences. The doctrines of revelation coincide in every respect with these original anticipations of nature; and as they teach us how little we can depend upon the perfection of our own virtue, so they show us, at the same time, that the most powerful intercession has been made, and that the most dreadful atonement has been paid for our manifold transgressions and iniquities."

FILLED WITH THE SPIRIT.

To be filled with the Spirit, Eph. 5 : 18, is to be under His influence and guidance—to be spiritual in our affections, our exercises, our conversation and our deportment, as well as in our devotions; and we should remember that the *mind* of the Spirit is expressed in the Bible, and hence that His drawings, and leadings, and teachings are always in accordance with the Scriptures. Hence if we feel ever so strongly inclined to do anything which is not agreeable to the Bible, we may know that it is not the Spirit which inclines us to do it. We cannot justify any irregularity by saying, "We were led to it by the Spirit of God; we must follow where the Spirit leads: we are filled with the Spirit, and therefore we could not help it." For "God is a God of order, and not of confusion;" and the Spirit is a Spirit of order, and not of confusion. The Spirit has spoken in the *word*, and that is *our rule*, and not *impressions* or *impulses*. "Let all things be done decently and in order." See 1 Cor. 14 : 34—40.

It is plain, then, that being filled with the Spirit, so far from leading to disorder and confusion, will be promotive of order, of love, and of every good word and work; for it will lead to the strictest observance of the infallible rule and standard, the Word of God, which is the very mind of the Spirit, and in accordance with which are all its operations. Nothing which is unscriptural can be the fruit of the Spirit of God. The apostle specifies three things as resulting from the full indwelling of the Spirit:

1. The first is a *happy, joyful frame of mind*, Eph. 5 : 10. Speaking to yourselves in psalms, and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord. Observe, it is *speaking to yourselves* and making *melody in your heart*; there is no boisterous noise and confusion about it; no interfering with the devotions of others; but all is orderly and comely; and yet the heart is joyful, and there is *melody within*, as sweet as that which angels make around the eternal throne.

2. Another result of the indwelling Spirit is *thanksgivings to God through Jesus Christ*, Eph. 5: 20. Giving thanks always for all things unto God and the Father, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. This is both a duty and a privilege. And as it is a duty and a privilege to give thanks to God at all times for all things in the name of Jesus Christ, so we should render special thanksgivings on special occasions—special occasions demand special thanksgivings.

3. A third result of the indwelling Spirit, is a *faithful discharge of all relative duties*, Eph. 5 : 21—33. Submitting yourselves one to another in the fear of God. Relative duties are to be done from a regard to God. There is a two-fold obligation to their performance, one resulting from the command of God and our relations to him, the other from the relations we sustain to our fellow creatures. Hence to neglect these duties is not only to sin against men, but against God. Hence we should submit ourselves to one another in the fear of God; perform our duties to each other as to the Lord; and this we shall do if filled with the Spirit. The neglect of relative duties is no evidence of superior piety; nor will any one who is led by the Spirit of God claim to be too holy to render obedience to the laws of the land, provided those laws require nothing which is not clearly opposed to the revealed will of God, as contained in the Scriptures; for civil government is a Divine institution, and obedience to it is required by our relations to both God and man. Submit yourself to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake."—1 Pet. 2 : 13. Discharge faithfully all relative duties.—*Home and Foreign Record.*

THE GERMAN NEWSPAPER PRESS.

One of the editors of the Christian Inquirer thus writes in a letter from the country, respecting the German newspaper press:

"We received one Saturday night lately, from some attentive hand, through the mail, a bundle of German newspapers, evidently selected for the monstrosities in their columns. One of them contained an account of an indignation meeting of Germans against the Sunday Law of Brooklyn, and a call upon all parties to insist upon having churches closed upon Sunday, if beer-shops are to be shut, since the parsons' traffic, in the writer's opinion, is far less beneficial than the brewer's. But the offensiveness of one of those papers, Der Beobachter—The Observer—a Sunday sheet, was so great as to make the others seem immaculate. It has a vignette which is as enigmatical in meaning as it is execrable in artistic execution. In the background is a church with dome and cross; in the foreground is a man with three heads, holding in his right hand a banner inscribed Jefferson and Free Press, and in his left a telescope, whilst his left foot is on the neck of a priest in clerical gown and bands. What the three heads mean, we do not know, but suppose that the idea was fitly borrowed from that realm of Cerberus to which the whole concern belongs.—Among the articles we note a plea for utter atheism, with some pretensions to philosophical argument, and a set of fifty aphorisms, full of obscenity, purporting to embody the opinion of the people concerning the clergy. Then there are the strangest advertisements of sacred concerts, consisting of waltzes, polkas, and marches, for Sunday evening; Sunday lectures at taverns, and preaching against preachers at beer-shops. One advertisement is so original as to be worth translating:

"PARSONS, WALK UP!

We, John Marle, by the grace of God, and the will of the reasonable part of the people, extinguisher and annihilator of all parsons, temperance dolts, Sunday-fools, eye-distorters, and church-ringers, will, at 8 o'clock this (Sunday) evening, in the hall of the beer brewer, Mr. Mass, at Willimsburg, give an address upon the liberties of this country, and the attempts of that notorious plague, the great Whig army, to rob us of these liberties.

Admission free. Collection at the close,

J. Marle,

Editor of the 'Enemy of Lies,' which will re-appear in a few days."

In all probability, John Marle has many good-natured fellows among his pot-house companions, and they very honestly regard religion and priestcraft as the same thing; and, with all their spite against European oppression fresh in mind, they would have every minister of the Christian church put under ban. Let them read the New Testament, and the history of our country, and see the alliance from the outset between Christianity and civil liberty. As a necessary preliminary to the examination of the subject, let them put away the pipe and beer that have so long muddled their brains and clouded their eyes, as to have made many people ascribe to the thickness of their skulls, the folly which is the consequence of their position and habits. What would our old man of seventy-five say of the Red Republicanism that salutes atheism as liberty, and brands religion as thraldom? Such notions go ill with the people who formed their ideas of liberty under Washington. There could not be a greater incongruity than that which at once appeared to me between the spirit of these papers and the lovely eve before our Sabbath on which the mail brought them hither."

CHRISTIAN GROWTH.

It is not enough to wear the name of the Christian and enjoy its external privileges. The one may be worn, and the others appropriated by the deluded and the hypocritical. There is a wo pronounced against those who are at ease in Zion. There is a living, active principle implanted in the renewed soul, that like leaven continually operates, until the whole heart and its powers are brought into perfect subjection to the reign of Christ. The figures used by the sacred writers most forcibly illustrate and enjoin the duty of continual growth. "Except ye be converted and become as a little child," there is no entering into the kingdom of Heaven. But the child of God is not to continue a child. The apostle reproaches some, that while they should have grown and so developed as to do the work and use the food of men, they were yet babes and could not partake of strong meat. The injunction to the young in Christ is to "lay aside all malice, all envy and evil speaking, and to desire the sincere milk of the word that they grow thereby." The full stature of men and women in Christ is the attainment to which the child of God is exhorted and to which he naturally tends.

The soul that is prepared to perform one acceptable service to God, is able to perform all others. For without faith it is impossible to please God. But through faith the offerings of his people are accepted. And that faith which enables the good man to offer an acceptable sacrifice to God, is adequate to the performance of all other good works. The good man is not only endowed with a disposition to become daily more like Christ, but that very disposition grows out of the grace that enables the Christian to grow and to overcome all evil. Faith works by love and purifies the heart. We desire to become like an object loved, for there is something in it pleasing to us, and hence it is natural to desire to be like it. Faith is the victory over the world, and to faith all things are possible. Then he that performs one acceptable service to God, is possessed of that living principle which will overcome. It is the element and assurance of perseverance. He that hath the Christian's hope purifieth himself even as he is pure.—*Western Recorder.*

A TROPHY.

She was a poor old sick slave in one of the West Indian Islands; her owner had given her a poor hovel to live in, and there she lay on her mean bed unable to help herself, subsisting on what her neighbor brought her, and dependent on her for attendance. Poor Maimie! One would have thought she was a pitiable object; but Maimie did not think so. She was so happy, that her Christian sisters said it was a treat to visit her. She loved Jesus—she had obeyed him in health, she now trusted and praised Him in sickness; and His "Father loved her, and they came and made their abode with her." Yes, that poor hut was a temple of the King of kings. One Sabbath evening many had gone in to see her as they passed from the chapel, to tell her something good, and Maimie was more joyful than usual. She spoke of the love of Jesus to a poor "nigger." She said, "Maimee soon see Him—soon be wid him for eber and eber. O joy! joy! no more pain dare—no more long, long night—no more hunger. O what me do for praise him? Glory! glory! Early next morning she was seen outside her door. With a desperate effort she had crawled out, and raising herself by the door-post she waved her withered hand over her head, and shouted

"I'se boun for de kingdom,
Will ye go to glory wid me?"

Before any one could get to her, she was dead. She had praised her Maker while she had health, and no doubt ere her poor old clay had been again laid upon her comfortless bed, her spirit had resumed the blissful employment, and stood before the throne a trophy of the Saviour's triumph over ignorance, degradation, and sin.—*Wes. Off.*

SCENES OF SUFFERING.

During the recent ravages of cholera in Buffalo, we have been called to witness many heart-rending scenes, where every tie of affection was suddenly broken, and the most pleasing prospects changed to utter desolation in the twinkling of an eye. Perhaps in the morning was seen a happy family, each dear to the others' hearts, but when evening shades returned, father and mother are cold in death, and orphan's tears stream from the eyes of the broken-hearted children. Again, a dear child drops his toys, and with purple lips says, "Ma, I am very sick." The mother clasps the dear one to her bosom, calls to her aid every possible assistance, but a few hours close the scene; he is dead. And while the heart is yet breaking in sorrow, another, and still another, is as suddenly called; parents are left childless, and the house empty and desolate. The same hearse has often taken parent and child to the tomb. Whole families have been swept off in a few days. We know of husbands who, a few weeks since, were surrounded with interesting families, who are now all alone; and wives and children in like distress.

These scenes have made our heart bleed. As we have passed from house to house, counseling, consoling, exhorting, praying, we have often been overwhelmed with grief, and cried to God to spare the people this sore anguish. But the dread pestilence is passed, and we bless God that no more have fallen victims to its power.—*Morning Star.*

HOME MISSIONARY FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

We have recently received a small pamphlet issued by the Old School Board of Missions, setting forth divers important facts and suggestions concerning the home missionary work in the West. We select from it the following as being of great interest and worthy of most serious consideration:

The Extent and Population of the Country.—The area of the United States is estimated at between 3,260,000 and 3,500,000 square miles. It exceeds the whole of Europe by 500,000 square miles, and comprises one fourteenth part of the really habitable globe. We might carve out of our vast possessions about 450 States as large as Massachusetts, more than 80 as large as Kentucky or Ohio, and about 70 as large as Louisiana or Mississippi. The whole kingdom of France might be laid down at least fifteen times on our map, and the British Islands nearly thirty times.

The population of the United States in 1850 was, in round numbers, 23,000,000. It is ascertained, that since the year 1790, the average rate of increase has been more than 34 per cent. in ten years, doubling our population every thirty years.

Foreign Emigration. The number of passengers arriving in the United States for the year ending September 30, 1850, was 315,333. (Am. Alm. 1852, p. 224.) Deducting natives of this country returning from abroad, and adding foreigners who entered the country by the way of Canada, we may estimate the increase of our foreign population at one thousand a day; demanding, to keep pace with that portion alone of our population, an annual increase of three hundred and sixty-five ministers of the gospel.

Missionary Field.—We may divide our country into four missionary fields—the Atlantic slope, the Pacific slope, the region of New Mexico and Utah, and the valley of the Mississippi. We limit our present statement to the latter field.

The Extent and Population of the Western Field.

State.	Square Miles.	Population.
Ohio,	40,500	1,977,041
Indiana,	36,626	988,734
Illinois,	56,506	858,298
Michigan,	60,537	397,654
Wisconsin,	68,000	304,226
Iowa,	73,000	192,214
Missouri,	70,050	682,043
Kentucky,	40,023	982,405
Tennessee,	41,752	1,002,625
Arkansas,	54,617	209,639
Mississippi,	49,356	592,853
Louisiana,	47,413	500,763
Alabama,	54,084	771,671
Texas.	397,319	187,484
Total	1,089,783	9,647,649

The territories of Minnesota and Nebraska are not included in the above table. Exclusive of these wide regions, the West is about five times as large as the kingdom of France, and about nine times as large as the British Islands, or all the kingdoms of Italy.

The inhabitants of Ohio average nearly fifty to the square mile. At that rate the West would contain a population of *fifty millions*. New York State contains nearly seventy to the square mile. At this average, the population of the West would swell to *seventy millions*; and if it becomes as densely settled as Massachusetts, one hundred and twenty-seven to the square mile, our Western population will amount to nearly one hundred and thirty millions. If as densely peopled as France, one hundred and sixty-eight to the square mile, then our population would be one hundred and seventy millions; or as England, three hundred and two to the square mile, the West would contain three hundred millions of immortal beings.

The rapidity with which the West is now filling up, may be seen in the following facts: In twenty years Ohio has added more than a million to her population; Indiana more than six hundred thousand, almost trebling its numbers; Alabama and Mississippi have increased more than four hundred thousand each; Arkansas has multiplied itself six fold; and Michigan thirteen fold. Of Iowa and Wisconsin twenty years since, we cannot speak, as neither of these great States were then in existence. But in ten years they have increased, Iowa almost five fold, and Wisconsin ten fold.

A THOUGHT TO BE WEIGHED.

Suppose it were announced from heaven that the work of evangelizing the world, for eighteen centuries committed to the church, and for almost that period utterly neglected, would be henceforth entrusted to more faithful servants—that from this time *angels* and not *men* should be the messengers of mercy to the nations of the earth. And suppose that angels might, in a visible form, visit our world as preachers and missionaries. Think you not, reader, that quickly, in obedience to the commission, every bright angel would descend and engage in the heaven-appointed work? Can you not, in imagination, see them traversing our streets, threading our lanes, in the haunts of sorrow and infamy, proclaiming Jesus Christ and him crucified? Can you not see them with joyful alacrity beginning, pursuing, and hastening to complete their work—going from house to house, from town to city, from country to country, until the gospel of love should be proclaimed to every creature? And all this time what emotions would fill the hearts of Christians? Would they not be those of mortification and sorrow, that they had so little appreciated and poorly performed the work while committed to them that now they were deprived of the privilege of being co-workers with God, of being the angels (or messengers) of his love—the almoners of his bounty.

But suppose we were informed that the work of witnessing for God would be taken from us, and unperformed by us would remain undone—that those whom we had failed to teach the gospel should not hear it. O what remorse would fill our souls! Is not this announcement really made to us? We go to the grave, and our work is done. With us go the poor heathen, utterly ignorant of the way of salvation. Not only is our opportunity of imparting the blessings of the gospel forever gone, but they can never from any source receive them. There is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave whither thou goest. How many heathen, since the commencement of modern missions, have gone unprepared into eternity, and are forever excluded from heaven, who might have been saved if Christians had been as prayerful, as liberal, as active as they should have been. How many now in a state of probation, who might be saved, will soon be beyond the reach of hope. Christian reader, remember that the opportunity of blessing many a poor soul will soon be taken from you by their removal from earth, and that angels will not supply your deficiency; that soon, by your own passage from earth's scenes, you will be no more able to do any thing for the salvation of the heathen.—*Home and For. Jour.*

THE BEREAVED OLD MAN.

One cold, bleak day in December, I made inquiries for a poor negro, and was informed that a certain house described to me, was vacant. On passing, however, I discovered indications of inmates, and determined to call. Knocking at the door, I heard a voice, and entered. By the stove in which a few coals were expiring, sat an old grey-haired negro, who had numbered near seventy winters. He bade me welcome, and offered me a chair. A moment's observation convinced me that woman's presence was not there enjoyed, for disorder and desolation reigned. Two weeks previous the old man's wife ended her pilgrimage, and the cold earth now lies above her head. The heavy surges of sorrow were beating sadly over the old man's heart, as he sat down in the solitude of his deserted home.

"O!" said he, "I did not think I should so soon lose her; some five weeks ago, she said to me, 'Demby, I am almost through with the sorrows and troubles of this world; I shall never get up again.' 'O, poh,' said I, 'you will soon be better; your medicine will bring you up again.'"

"Don't try to make me believe that, Demby; I know better, and you must get ready to part with me," said she.

"It seems all like a dream," said the old man; "when I go off towork, I feel pretty well through the day; but when I come back at night, and get in sight of the house, I feel all so desolate, that I don't know what to do."

"Do you read?" I inquired.

"No, sir," said he, "but my wife could read well, and she had many books. She had a Bible and hymn book, and often on a Sunday, she would sit and read to me, as I staid in the house."

Here the old man went to look for the books, sighing and weeping as he went. I overheard him saying to himself, "myoh! myoh! can it be that she is gone!" He brought the book to me; it was a volume of hymns; as I turned over the leaves, the tears filled his eyes, and ran down his face. He tried to restrain himself, but his feelings involuntarily gushed forth. I tried to direct him aloft for support and comfort. Said he, "I have always worked hard, but never until four or five weeks ago have I thought much about religion; my mind has been taken up with other things."

I replied, "In this affliction God is speaking to you, that he may do you good. You have been very ungrateful towards him; to live upon his bounty now nearly seventy years without trying to please him. This is a loud call for you, and it may be the last one."

"Yes, sir," he answered, "I know it; I have been a great sinner; old age is gripping and death is near; but I hope God will have mercy upon me."

I read to him a few verses of Scripture, and endeavored to point him to the sinner's Friend. I told him he must give up all his sins, and earnestly pray for pardon, believing on the Lord Jesus Christ, "who bare our sins in his own body on the tree." We both bowed our knees in prayer to God, who by his Son has said, "Ask, and ye shall receive." The old man uttered a few words in prayer—they were broken to be sure; but I trust his heart was also broken in penitence, as well as with sorrow. As I left him, he repeatedly thanked me for my call, while his tears testified his earnestness.

WATCH AS WELL AS PRAY.

"He that prays Lead me not into temptation," says an old writer, "and leads himself into it, mocks God, despises the danger, plays upon the hole of the asp, and walks upon the brink of the precipice. He provokes God justly to desert him. If, by the order of providence, one be brought into tempting circumstances, he pray in faith for Divine assistance, that the Lord will be at his right hand, and he shall not be moved. But if one ventures into temptation, he will hardly escape."

That petition in the Lord's prayer teaches us to fear temptation, unless it meets us in the path of duty. Without Divine grace the Christian is impotent, and he has no promise of that grace when he volunteers to go into temptation. It is as truly our duty to *watch* against temptations, as to *pray* against them. One of the very best safeguards against temptation, is *a constant aim to do good.* He who mingles in the society of the unconverted for the purpose of leading them to Christ, is not likely to be led by them from the path of duty.—*Presbyterian of the West.*

THE DEMAND FOR MINISTERS.

We have been favored with a copy of a sermon treating of The Gospel Ministry, by Rev. J. A. B. Stone. Professor of Biblical Exegesis and Biblical Theology in the Kalamazoo Theological Seminary, published by the Baptist State Convention of Michigan, before which body, the sermon, pursuant to appointment, was delivered. The necessities which meet us in reference to the present and prospective supply of ministers, the preacher clearly and earnestly sets forth. On this matter the following paragraphs utter an appeal, that deserves to be prayerfully pondered:

I stand here to-day, to plead for reform—I had almost said for *revolution;* and the word already spoken, I do not care to recall it. Our churches cannot continue long in their present state. They ought not to do so. There is a moral crisis approaching, if we have not already reached it. The sun never looked down upon such a sight as is witnessed here, in these Western States. Such unparalleled emigration of Christians, as well as of others, to our forests and prairies, to our cities, villages and settlements. And when they left their Eastern homes, the division of preachers and teachers was somewhat like the division of worldly wealth; one which gave much the larger share to those who remained behind. Spread over a wide extent of territory, they have organized numerous small churches, composed of members who have met here from all the older States of the Union, with not a few from foreign lands. In addition to the prospective wants of a new country, and one increasing so rapidly in population, there is a necessity for a much greater number of ministerial laborers than would be required in an older country, arising from the heterogeneous character of those who compose our churches, and their scattered condition. But there is no adequate supply provided. None at home; and there can be none abroad. We need them now, and yet no preparation is made, even for the future, at all commensurate with the urgency of the case. Alas! there will be no delay to those circumstances and providences, called by politicians *destiny*, which are closing in around us. There can be no stagnation in society here. No moral repose is possible. In our ecclesiastical, as well as in our civil and political affairs we are surely moving on to self-preservation and religious improvement; or to self-destruction, terrific and remediless.

Who says that I exaggerate in this matter? It is hardly possible to do so. It is not only more to live now than ever before, but it is more to live here, in the Western States, than almost anywhere else. Not more pleasant, perhaps; nor more free from annoyance and anxiety; but more fearful, and more momentous. Life here is fraught with greater responsibilities. Who says, that the preacher is beside himself? Rather say, that he is mad, who does not see that the churches are in danger of decay; in danger of avarice, ignorance, pride. That sinners are perishing on every side, and our own children are growing up unconverted. That the Baptist churches are by no means prepared for the emergency in which they find themselves providentially placed; and some are too apathetic to see their danger. That there is something wrong among us, which calls for reformation.

In dwelling on the means to be employed to meet this great want, Prof. S. says:

We must examine our resources, to see if we have any men, now unemployed, fit for preachers, for evangelists, for missionaries, for lay preachers, or for any other active sphere, at home or abroad. All the available talent of this kind, should be fully developed, and employed.

The churches should regard it as a part of their work; to seek out every truly pious young man, who gives promise of usefulness, and encourage him to prepare for greater usefulness. Not all are called to the ministry of the Word; but those who think God has called them to become agriculturalists or mechanics, will do well to inquire if God has not kept them back from the ministry and called them to these employments, that they may give a portion of their income to support those who are set apart to the work of preaching the gospel; and to assist those who are in a course of preparation for the ministry. They should do this, not to sustain them in ease, but to help them, as they help themselves. And we trust the time will soon come, when any church, which has not at least one young man to whom she is ministering, as to a spiritual foster son, will feel that it is to her, as it was to the barren woman among the Hebrews, a shame and a reproach. And will suffer no promising young man to turn back, nor even to falter in his course of study, for the want of pecuniary means; lest there should be one laborer less in the Lord's vineyard, and the good he might have accomplished for Christ, be charged to their account.

Such a course faithfully pursued, would open a sphere of usefulness to our churches, that would exert a marked and happy reflex influence upon themselves. Their desires for the enlargement of Christ's kingdom would greatly increase, when thus developed by healthy exercise. And we should find our resources multiplying; a new era would open upon us; or rather, the first era of the church, of a diffusive,

But the necessary reformation in public sentiment in reference to these matters, must be effected mainly by pastors. They should teach young converts, and some older Christians, if they have never learned it before, that to be a Christian, means to do something for Christ. That all pious young men, and some not particularly young, who have good intellectual capacities, and aptness to teach, ought to use their gifts in warning, persuading and teaching men, when they are themselves thoroughly taught in the Scriptures.

I wish not to be misunderstood on this subject. Not all who think it their duty to preach, ever had any call of God to enter upon the sacred work. There are some who are very confident in relation to their own call, to whom it would not be unkind nor uncharitable to give Eli's advice to Samuel, "*Lie down my son until the Lord shall call you again.*" It is also true, that the partiality of friends, and the advice of the ignorant and the indiscreet, have encouraged many to enter the ministry whose influence has been trivial, or disadvantageous to the cause of religion; and sometimes has made the church to weep and bleed. It will be a sad day for the churches, when those who have not piety and the apostolical requisitions for the ministry are encouraged to enter it; when the love of public life, notoriety and ease, shall multiply our preachers. While we deprecate such a state of things, it should not hinder us, however, from inquiring after some general principles by which we may be governed in raising up a godly ministry; some rule of duty, deducible from the Scriptures and the monitions of an enlightened conscience.

Right views disseminated among the churches, would probably effect a speedy multiplication of laborers in the Lord's vineyard. There are doubtless hundreds of pious men now in the West, whom the Lord has called to enter the ministry—just as truly *called* them as he *calls* unrepenting sinners to repentance, and they have not listened to him. By giving them the talents and faculties necessary for the work, and setting an open door before them, the

Lord has called them, but their Christian friends have not called them, and the churches have not called them; and while they may themselves have had some exercises of mind on the subject, they can scarcely believe it was the Lord who called them, since no one else has heard his voice but themselves.

Why is it, that at a time of earnest religious inquiry on other subjects, this, almost more than any other, has been neglected? We weep over a world of perishing sinners, and talk much of the entire consecration of ourselves, our influence and our service to the cause of Christ. Why do we have such indefinite views, and especially why do we have so little interest in relation to a call to the ministry? All our plans for church extension, at home and abroad, are intimately connected with this. A very few, sometimes one Christian among one hundred, sometimes one for every sixty, think it their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry. These are not all the truly pious ones to be found in our churches; nor the only ones who are of good report, and who have good talents and aptitude to teach, and an education, or the facilities for acquiring one. Probably no one but themselves and He who knows all things can tell why many who are now engaged in various secular pursuits, should not be heralds of salvation to a perishing world, as well as a majority of those who are now acting in that capacity.

Yet Zion languishes, and Home and Foreign missions suffer for the want of a greater number of active laborers. There is no apparent prospect of the world's conversion, unless the number is greatly increased. Is the plan of our Saviour, the one he gave his disciples at the time of his ascension, defective? Or is the fault on our part, in not carrying out his plan? Grains, grasses, trees, indeed all vegetables have within themselves the power of multiplication, almost indefinite. Does He by whom the worlds were made care less for his church than for the grass that perisheth?

We cannot honestly charge the blame upon any one beside ourselves. We may reason upon the subject as much as we please, we cannot avoid this conclusion; hundreds of our fellow Christians, whom Christ has purchased with his own blood, and who have vowed to be his forever, have gone into some other profession or employment—perhaps to buy and sell and get gain, when they might have been ministering to our destitute churches, or gathering new ones, or preaching to the heathen in other lands. So far as these things are effected by human instrumentalities, they might have caused many places now covered with briars and thorns, to blossom with the roses of Paradise. With what propriety can we pray for the conversion of the world, and lament the little progress made, while we leave this instrumentality which the Lord has put into our hands neglected or unemployed.

Watchman & Reflector.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1852.

VERMONT ANNIVERSARIES.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Hydeville, Oct. 5, 1852.

VERMONT!—I lift my hat—I bow my head—to thee, my native State! So I thought, and so I did, as the rattling cars brought me across the bridge at Bellows Falls, and I pressed again the soil which gave me birth. A great part of my life a wanderer, I turn my footsteps hither, as to my home. These valleys, through which run streams of purest water,—these hills, verdant to their summits, reaching upward into the azure vault,—these neither change nor fade. They are the marks and the glory of the old homestead, and the heart, never wonted from its early affections, recognizes and loves them as dear old friends. And these Vermonters!—who are they? Consult the past or the present, and Vermont presents a people of whom she need not be ashamed.—Her early history is heroic beyond that of any other State in this American confederacy. Her settlers who ascended the Connecticut river, and established themselves along the lines of communication between Massachusetts and Canada—the very routes along which now run the great railroads of the State,—or, striking the State at Bennington, stretched themselves along what is now the western border,—were bold, adventurous spirits, undiscouraged by difficulties, undismayed by dangers;—the very men to achieve the deeds which distinguished the controversy with New York, and the rise of an independent State. The territory which now constitutes Vermont, claimed on the one hand by New Hampshire, and on the other by the powerful and violent province of New York, set both at defiance, and established a government of its own. Not content, indeed, with the limits which it now embraces, this new government persuaded its immediate neighbors to share its fortunes, and formally "annexed" thirty-six towns of New Hampshire on the east, and on the west extended its jurisdiction to the Hudson river, and took in the whole basin of Lake Champlain. Unrecognized by the Congress of the United States in the war of the Revolution, it raised its own troops and paid them from its own treasury; it fought its own battles, and gained its own independence. The gallant commonwealth of less than an hundred thousand souls, besides contributing something to the general cause, triumphed over Great Britain, with New York and New Hampshire thrown in! What it could not effect by force of arms, it accomplished by the shrewdest diplomacy;—distrusted and hated by both Great Britain and the Congress, it succeeded in keeping both quiet, and gained its purpose. In the end it dropped off its foreign acquisitions as surplusage, and bought up the claims of New York with thirty thousand dollars. Then, as it had always designed to do, it mingled its destiny with that of the United States, and was received into the Union in 1791. It is impossible to read the history of those times without impressions of the consummate heroism and skill, and devotion to liberty, of the early settlers of Vermont. And Vermont, from those times down, has been worthy of that history.—She has had no great commercial marts,—in this age of great cities and of distant migrations, her sons have scattered themselves over other parts of our country, and her own towns have suffered,—but she has trained a population who have been worthy descendants of such sires, and to-day may feel a just pride in the intelligence and independence, the valour and the virtue of her sons.

I burst into this rhapsody when I touched Vermont,—I couldn't help it. To come down to present times,—the State is cheered by better prospects.—Her isolated position has been her great difficulty as to the matter of wealth and progress. This difficulty, however, is yielding to the numerous railroads which thread her valleys, creating every reasonable facility in the way of access to the great commercial marts, and identifying her progress with that of New England generally.

It was my purpose to furnish in this present letter some accounts of these railroads, and of the historical associations which they suggest, but I am away from books, and must defer the purpose. Suffice it to say that a brief ride over the Rutland and Burlington, ably managed, of which I shall have more to say at another time,—from Bellows Falls to Rutland, and thence on the roads leading to this village, brought me this morning to the annual gathering of the Vermont Baptists. The village where they are assembled has sprung up within a few years, at the outlet of Lake Bombazine, and around marble factories of considerable extent and importance. Slate quarries, likewise, of great value, are in its immediate neighborhood. A small Baptist church, now under the efficient pastorship of the Rev. N. W. Smith, is in a prosperous condition.—A child of the Convention which it now welcomes to its generous and cordial hospitality. I am not able to speak comparatively, but the assemblage of brethren seems to me large—large as it is, however, it is not larger than the ample provisions made by the good people of the place.

THE EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT IN VERMONT.

The recent educational movement in Vermont has sprung from the practical necessities of the Baptists of this State. Our denomination in Vermont has been for some years in a state of depression, and with the general decline of its interests, the cause of education has most painfully suffered. It was deeply felt by many brethren that the time had come for some remedial action, and accordingly overtures were made to the Trustees of the Institution at New Hampton, N. H., for the removal of that Institution to this State. These overtures met a favorable reception, and the removal was agreed to on condition that certain liberal provisions for its support should be made by the brethren of Vermont. Accordingly it was undertaken, first, to procure suitable lands and buildings in the town of Fairfax, and second, to secure a permanent fund of twenty thousand dollars towards the endowment of two theological professorships.—The people of Fairfax, with a most commendable liberality, have made the first provision, and the second is substantially secured by a liberality on the part of Vermont Baptists scarcely less marked or praiseworthy. Twenty thousand dollars for the Baptists of Vermont to raise for the endowment of theological professorships, is more for them than ten times, or fifteen times, that sum would be for Massachusetts Baptists to raise for Newton. It certainly is to be hoped that such an example will provoke the zeal of many, and that the endowment of Newton, so long delayed, will be hastened by its influence.

It is proposed to establish the Institution at Fairfax on the basis and after the plan of New Hampton, with such modifications and improvements as experience may suggest. It will embrace three departments, with buildings meeting the necessities of each;—a theological department, and male and female schools of high grade. The theological course of study will be specially designed for the needs of a class of students whose circumstances do not permit a course of the highest and most extended grade. There are such students, and that provision is made for their necessities, and that appliances are put in operation anywhere to call them out and encourage their progress, should be matter of general gratulation. The plans formed by the brethren, and the measures which they have so judiciously and effectively started, have this specific direction. With the blessing of God, it may be expected that the churches of Vermont, especially, will feel the influence of this movement, and be raised by it to higher efficiency and greater progress.

Among the details of the general plan was the formation of a society, charged with the care and support of this Institution. This Society, which has been organized according to the laws of the State, under the name of the "Northern Educational Union," met this day at half past one o'clock. The Rev. Leland Howard, of Rutland, was called to the chair, pro tem., and Rev. M. G. Hodge, of Stillwater, N. Y., was chosen Secretary pro tem. The Rev. Eli B. Smith, D. D., of New Hampton, N. H., offered prayer. The Rev. H. J. Parker, of Burlington, then proceeded to read the proceedings of the last meeting of the body, and the doings of the committee appointed at that time to carry forward its purposes. It was stated that this committee were to fix the site of the contemplated theological seminary, and plans of buildings, and to secure the proposed endowment. This committee accordingly determined on Fairfax as the location, on condition that citizens of that town would furnish certain suitable lands and buildings, and started a subscription, on which about $18,000 have now been subscribed unconditionally, and about $1,200 conditionally, making over $19,000 in all. He then, at the request of the Chairman, gave a most gratifying account of the success of every step in the progress of the movement. The Rev. Mr. Dunn, of Fairfax, then gave a statement of the amount of funds raised by citizens of that town for buildings, and described the lands designated for the site. The funds raised amounted to about $8,000, and besides these there would be other contributions, raising the consideration for the fixing of the Institution in that place to something over $9,000. He introduced likewise plans of the buildings proposed. These, though in fact constituting three distinct buildings, present a united front of 110 feet, three stories in height—The centre building is forty feet on the front by fifty deep, and is surmounted by a dome. The wings are thirty-six feet front by forty deep. The connecting links are fifteen feet square, and are uniform on the front with the centre building. The plans seem to have been formed with care, and the buildings happily adapted to their proposed uses. It is understood that the committee are greatly indebted for their plans to the taste and judgment of Nathan Bishop, Esq., of Boston. The buildings are estimated to cost about ten thousand dollars, including the land. After these explanations, the Rev. Dr. Smith, on request, expressed the views, as he understood them, of the New Hampshire brethren on the question of removal.

Before proceeding to the election of Trustees, the Society made certain amendments to the Constitution, the most important of which provided for the division of the Board of Trustees into three classes, a class to go out every second year.

The Society then adjourned.

The Rev. Thomas Brant, of Whitehall, N. Y., preached an excellent sermon in the evening.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 6th.

The Northern Educational Union met this morning at nine o'clock, and proceeded to the election of Trustees, thirty-six in number, divided into classes of twelve each. The following are the persons elected.

For two years: M. D. Miller, Horace Fletcher, S. L. Elliot, Rollin J. Jones, E. E. Cummings, Orrin Tracy, P. C. Skinner, J. C. Foster, M. N. Stearns, Amos Webster, Nathan W. Smith, Thomas Brant.

For four years: L. A. Dunn, J. Goadby, Daniel Marsh, H. D. Hodge, L. Howard, J. Milne, S. S. Cutting, J. W. Eaton, L. Hayden, N. H. Bottom, P. W. Dean, W. E. Hawks.

For six years: Joseph D. Farnsworth, J. H. Farnsworth, C. A. Thomas, T. Gabolsa, Alvah Sabin, H. J. Parker, A. Judson Rowell, E. Worth, L. Tracy, J. Storer, M. G. Hodge, D. C. Eddy.

VERMONT BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock in the morning, and after prayer by Rev. Dr. Caldicott, listened to a sermon by the Rev. John Goadby, of Poultney. His text was 2 Cor. 9:12–14. It was a well digested, earnest, and exceedingly appropriate discourse, unfolding the nature, the excellence, and the rewards of that active benevolence, to which the apostle exhorted his Corinthian brethren. After the sermon and the usual collection, the Convention was organized by the choice of the Rev. Alvah Sabin, of Georgia, President, and the Rev. Horace Fletcher, and the Rev. J. C. Foster, Clerk and Assistant. Prayer was offered by the Rev. M. G. Hodge. The committee of arrangements reported through Rev. Reuben Sawyer, and Committees were appointed as follows:

On the roll of the Convention, J. C. Foster, Levi Smith, S. Wright.

To nominate a Board of Officers, M. D. Miller, N. Cudworth, V. Church.

To designate the place, preacher, and committees, for next anniversary, L. Howard, J. D. E. Jones, H. Fletcher.

The committee likewise recommended that the afternoon be devoted to reports and addresses on objects of benevolence, such as American and Foreign Bible Society, Publication Society, Missions, and Education,—that accounts of the state of religion in the several Associations be given in the evening, and that afterwards the Convention listen to a sermon by Rev. [illegible] Convention adjourned.

Met in the afternoon, and the session was opened by prayer, by the Rev. H. J. Campbell. The report on the American and Foreign Bible Society was read by Rev. H. J. Parker. This report expressed great satisfaction at the prosperity of the Bible Society, notwithstanding the opposition which it has encountered, and commended it warmly and earnestly to the prayers and aid of Vermont Baptists. The Rev. I. Keach, agent of the Society, followed with a few deeply interesting remarks, expressing his gratitude for the manner in which he was received by the churches, and urging its claims. He alluded particularly to a visit which he had just made at Orwell, where the church has long been without a pastor, and has scarcely preserved its existence. He had spent several days there, and he had had the joy of seeing the church revived, and of administering baptism to three persons. The result in reference to his agency was, that he came away with a subscription to the Society, amounting to near one hundred dollars. Thus always would a revival of religious feeling aid the cause of the Bible. It was the best help of every agent who pleads the Lord's cause.

The report on Publications was read by Rev. M. H. Bixby. This report urged the power of the press as an argument for using it for the purposes of the gospel, and recommended the patronage of our newspapers, and other periodicals, and the publications of the American Baptist Publication Society.

The report on Home Missions was presented by Rev. C. H. Green, and was followed by an effective address by Rev. O. Tracy, agent of that Society. He defined the limits of the field, and portrayed its character, especially urging the claims of the Society in view of the great immigrant population, now rushing upon us from foreign shores. He alluded likewise to the interesting Grande Ligne Mission, whose preachers are supported by the Home Mission Society, giving an account of the converts, the general influence of the Mission, and the prospects of the field. The impression of these remarks was of the most favorable character.

The report of the committee on Education was read by Rev. H. Fletcher. The report was a carefully written production, urging the necessity of ministerial culture, in order to the highest ministerial power and success, and the importance of calling out and encouraging young men. The Rev. Dr. Caldicott, Corresponding Secretary of the Northern Baptist Education Society, followed this report with some stirring remarks, in which he exhibited the relations of that Society to the State of Vermont, and urged its support as important to the success of the Fairfax movement. Dr. C. concluded his remarks by proposing that if the Convention here on the spot would raise one hundred dollars for the Northern Baptist Education Society, he would subscribe, personally, the same sum for the endowment of the institution at Fairfax. Dr. C's offer was accepted, and the money raised,—a pledge, it may be hoped, of mutual good feeling, and of co-operation in the work of ministerial education.

The Convention, then, by general consent, undertook to raise the balance of the proposed endowment of $20,000. The sum required, exclusive of $1,200 conditionally subscribed, was about $800, which was raised in the course of half an hour. The $1,200 were then unconditionally pledged, and the whole sum of $20,000 was declared to have been subscribed. The Convention then proceeded to offer thanks to God for the success of this great measure, the Rev. H. J. Parker leading in prayer. After some unimportant business, and prayer by bro. Knowlton, the Convention adjourned.

Evening Session.—The Convention met at seven o'clock. After singing, and prayer by Rev. E. A. Cummings, of Amherst, Mass., reports were presented on the state of religion in the several Associations, and by the following brethren:—Barre Association, Rev. P. Chamberlain; Danville, Rev. H. J. Campbell; Shaftsbury, Rev. J. D. E. Jones; Windham County, Rev. J. C. Foster; Woodstock, Rev. R. Sawyer; Vermont, Rev. N. W. Smith; Addison, Rev. I. Waldron; Lamoille, Rev. A. Sabin. These reports, all things considered, were promising. They indicated general harmony and brotherly confidence, and a universal purpose to strengthen the things which remain. In many sections, there were revivals of old and decayed interests, and commendable efforts to build and improve houses of worship. There was a general interest in the objects of benevolence, and several revivals of religion had been enjoyed. There were signs of faith and hope in the churches, and these, taken in connection with the great educational movement, which seems thoroughly to have reached and awakened the denomination in the State, justify expectations of progress. It is a long and painful night of depression and sitting, which the Vermont Baptists have been called to pass through, but the morning seems fairly to have dawned, and there are many interesting indications of coming prosperity. It is eighteen or nineteen years since I last attended a meeting of this Convention;—the ministry, with the exception of the Rev. A. Sabin, has been wholly changed. Many of the present ministers are young men. But I observed throughout old and young, an earnest, working spirit, as well as a degree of intelligence and cultivation, which was to me most gratifying. I certainly hope much from the Baptist ministers of Vermont.

After the reports on the state of religion, Dr. Caldicott preached, but I was obliged to hasten to my quarters to prepare this letter for the mail, and had not the privilege of hearing him. The record of to-morrow's doings, I must leave to the friendly offices of another hand, and hasten on my journey.

Thursday Morning, Oct. 7.

After prayer by Rev. W. Grant, some general business was transacted, including the arrangements for the next session, and the election of the officers for the year ensuing. Brandon was selected as the place for the next meeting, and the following list of officers was adopted:

C. A. THOMAS, President.
L. A. DUNN, } Vice Presidents.
L. HAYDEN, }
J. GOADBY, Cor. Sec.
N. W. SMITH, Rec. Sec.
ALANSON ALLEN, Treasurer.

Trustees.—R. Sawyer, L. Howard, J. P. Skinner, N. H. Bottom, P. W. Dean, J. C. Foster, H. J. Parker, Jacob Esty, C. H. Green, H. Fletcher, S. Griggs, V. Church, M. D. Miller, A. Sabin, E. Hutchinson, S. L. Elliott, M. Field, A. A. Sawin, J. D. Farnsworth.

The claims of the American Bethel Society were presented by Rev. W. Grant, who made a strong impression in behalf of the missionary labors among the boatmen and sailors, which were shown to have been attended with encouraging success.

A valuable report on Foreign Missions was made by Rev. Moses Field, of West Haven, which was followed by the farewell address of Rev. M. H. Bixby, pastor of the Baptist church in Johnson, who, with his wife, is about to sail as a missionary of the Union, for Burmah. This address was peculiarly appropriate and affecting. He alluded to his early impressions of duty respecting the work of missions. In making his decision, he had been influenced by the force of the Saviour's last command—by the condition of the heathen nations—by considering the spirit of his Master, and by looking at the unequal distribution of gospel laborers in Christian and heathen lands, which in the former, is 1 to 1,000, while in the latter, it is 1 to 1,000,000. He felt that instead of *his* staying in Vermont, destitute as is the field, others of his ministering brethren ought to go with him. Not only did he feel bound to go, but he longed to go. With the most moving appeal, and with affectionate tenderness, he uttered his thrilling farewell.

In behalf of the Convention, Rev. L. A. Dunn responded to this address, and in words full of fraternal love, which drew a flood of tears from every eye, he gave the parting hand to Mr. and Mrs. Bixby. The congregation were then led at the throne of grace by Rev. H. J. Parker, who commended the missionaries to the God of missions, and to his fervent petitions, the whole weeping and sobbing assembly seemed to say, amen. The whole scene was one of unequalled interest, in the meetings of the Convention.

Rev. Dr. Bright, Home Secretary of the Union, followed, with an address well adapted to deepen the salutary impressions of the occasion.

At the opening of the afternoon session, the Treasurer's Report was presented, from which it appeared that something more than $1,000 has been paid during the year for the aid of feeble churches a sum considerably less than [illegible] and not sufficient to meet the appropriations which had been made.

The Report of the Board was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. L. Hayden, in which a full exhibition of the operations of the year was given. It opened with a reference to the death of a member of the Board, Rev. J. R. Green, of Manchester, who expired on the 19th of September. The churches aided by the Board are Burlington, Cambridge, Coventry, Dover, Hydeville, Hardwick, Londonderry, Marshfield, Monkton, Pittsford, and Enosburg. An agent has been employed during the year, who has preached one hundred and twelve sermons, and travelled forty-two hundred miles, performing a large amount of missionary work in various parts of the State.

The services of the session closed with a sermon by Rev. E. A. Cummings, late of Amherst, Mass., and now Agent of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

After prayer by Rev. A. Sabin, adjourned to meet at Brandon, on the first Wednesday of October, 1853.

PROTRACTED MEETINGS.

THE Southern Baptist has, in a late number, an elaborate article, uttering a plea for protracted meetings, and vindicating them against the cavils of opposers. Having considered the argument drawn from the analogies of the Old Testament, the article in the Baptist thus proceeds:

The evidences of the New Testament history are no less distinct. What but a protracted meeting assembled Jerusalem and all Judea around the Precursor on the banks of the Jordan, or thronged the lonely wildernesses and mountains of Palestine, with the congregations of the Great Teacher? And why, but because they adopted the same method of inculcating the doctrines of the kingdom of heaven; were the apostles instructed to abide with the most worthy, Matthew 10, 11, in the towns and cities embraced in their first missionary tour? Their course may perhaps find its best illustration in the conduct of the missionary to the Gentiles, who was afterwards added to their number. Of him, we are told, that he preached for three months in the synagogue at Ephesus, and taught daily for two years in the school of Tyrannus, and that a mighty prevalence of the word of God was the result of his unwearied labors, Acts 19. Such also was the measure adopted by all the teachers in the earliest of the churches during the memorable revival at Pentecost. There, the disciples "continued daily with one accord in the temple, and in breaking bread from house to house." "Neander observes, that a single room could hardly have contained the present number of converts. He supposes, that in addition to their resort to the temple, they met in smaller companies at different places; that they here received instruction from their teachers, or one another, and prayed and sang together; and, as the members of a common family, closed their interview with a repast, at which bread and wine were distributed in memory of the Saviour's last meal with his disciples." It was the season of a great spiritual harvest. It was the season when the last flickering flame of accepted sacrifice rose within the once consecrated precincts of the Jewish temple. Thence, religion took its departure to the private houses of believers, or rather to houses, each of which set apart by the sanctities of Christian worship, had become a house of God.

To prosecute the history of revivals, and revival meetings, is to prosecute the history of the extension of Christianity. To the holy zeal excited through the influences dispensed, and the instrumentalities employed, by her Head at such seasons, the church owes much, if not most, of the great and good results which have entered into the annals of the mediatorial reign. To this, the Reformation of the sixteenth century has been traced, as well as the hardy resistance of true religion to the oppressions of European hierarchies, and the early population of this country by some of the noblest spirits of the old world. The revival spirit among the Moravians and Pietists of Germany, arrested the progress of Rationalism in the church of Luther, and the protracted meetings of the English Dissenters neutralized for centuries the Romish elements in the Episcopal establishment.

Let us not be afraid of revivals and protracted meetings. They have already accomplished much in the advancement of the cause of Christ. They are destined to accomplish more. They are not justly chargeable with the obstinate impenitency of those who have resisted their influence. And the Christian minister who engages in them is not responsible for the result, when the gospel which he preaches, and which to some of his hearers has been a savor of life unto life, becomes to others a savor of death unto death. Let him conduct these exercises with ordinary Christian prudence, with prayers for the aids of the Spirit, and with ascriptions of all their glorious results to the infinite mercies of God, and he cannot go astray.

We quote, and desire to commend the general scope of the foregoing. It may well be doubted whether we are to look for frequent, as well as great, revivals of religion, unless we adopt the use of extraordinary means. Chief reliance on these is not meant,—not for spiritual quickenings even,—far less is it expedient to make less prominent in our esteem, the ordinary exercises of the Sabbath and the week. Faith in these common means of grace often needs invigoration. We have met with Christians who did not look for much blessing in connection with the constant and well-directed endeavors of their own church and pastor. Always looking beyond these, craving the foreign, and the food of excitement, they live only on impulses and spasms instead of "daily bread" from heaven. There is danger, too, that when attention is once intensely directed to protracted meetings, and extraordinary means, the ordinary are exposed to the liability of being esteemed tame and valueless, whereas among us, they must ever be our first and permanent dependence. It is doubtless true, moreover, that in the sparse settlements of the South, where churches are thinly scattered over the country as compared with New England, a demand exists that with us is less felt. Special means are more in harmony with the character of the people of the South than with those of the North.

Still are we persuaded that among our Northern churches, protracted meetings might be more employed as a means of blessing, than they have been for the last few years. It may very fitly be questioned whether they have not been too much discarded, and whether with all the wisdom which may be learned from excesses and abuses that have attended them in the past, they might not again be held with a confident expectation of the Divine benediction resting upon them.

"IT MUST RAIN PASTOR."

MANY of our readers will remember this characteristic expression of Dr. Lyman Beecher, in describing, a few years ago, at a public meeting in this city, the necessity of increased revivals. Regarding our past history, the growth of our population, the multiplying inroads of scepticism, indifferentism and worldliness, he cast his eye with a somewhat prophetic ken into the future, exclaiming, in view of the religious afflux that is needed to keep alive and expand the flame of godliness, "*It must rain faster.*" The demands of Christ's cause call not for occasional, but for frequent and copious effusions of the Holy Spirit. Well might such an utterance from one who combines so much experience, wisdom and zeal in the kingdom of his Master, come as it did, as with the force of an oracle.

The same necessity here so aptly expressed, has been felt by others. At the last meeting of the Boston North Baptist Association, the remark was made by a brother in the ministry, that even in the face of four hundred added by baptism to the churches of that body within the year closed, we must have a yet larger relative annual increase to the number of Christ's disciples, from the ranks of the ungodly, or we shall come short of the necessities laid upon us.—The church will fail of opposing an effectual counteraction to the growth of the cause of the adversary. Grateful as is such an addition, as compared with former years, we have need to "attempt yet greater things for God, and to expect still greater things from God." We live in the times of promised outpourings from on high. The age is most active in its agencies of evil, and against these we must array agencies for good equally, nay, more, powerful.

The Word of the Lord now runneth very swiftly, and numerous auxiliary influences are at work, which point to great religious as well as civil and social revolutions. Scripture prophecy directs our minds to the coming of an era under the advancing influences of spiritual light and power, when a "*nation shall be born in a day.*" Indices of the present century are increasing every year, showing that the race is rushing toward some great consummation. Lord Derby is said to have declared, twenty years ago, in his place in Parliament, that when,—as some one there predicted,—a steamer should actually cross the Atlantic, 'he would eat the boiler.' That achievement is now a matter of common place. All advance partakes of the same energetic rapidity; and if progress with the Redeemer's cause among men be slow, it must be left behind, it may be eclipsed, and another mediæval darkness may settle upon the nations. Let all who love God be wise to see the signs and wants of the times.

RELIGION IN IRELAND.

THE fact is no longer to be disguised that a powerful religious overturn is at this hour progressive in Ireland. Famine has more than decimated the inhabitants of that once fair country. Mal-administration in religion, as well as other things, has, at length, assisted to quicken a spirit of inquiry as to the causes of the woes under which the people have so deeply suffered. Joined to all is an earnest discussion now going on in the pulpit and through the press, a discussion that is marked by the characteristic warmth of the Irish mind. The influence of Popery is declining, and its old spirit of opposition is awakened, in consequence, afresh. As proof, we find the following in an English correspondence of the Presbyterian:

The effect of the elections, in so far as Ireland is concerned, has not yet passed away. In many places, those who dared to be independent of the priests, and to vote in opposition to the priests' candidates, are not only ill-treated by their Popish neighbors, but are even excluded from the Popish chapels, and deprived of the ordinary rites of their religion, which is still the persecuting character of the Romish priesthood. Blind, unconditional submission, and nothing less, will content them. They have succeeded in getting sixty members returned, bound neck and heel, to support Popery; but they are bitterly disappointed that they have not sent more. The state of Ireland is awakening great interest in many patriotic minds on this side the channel, and measures have been taken to procure funds for the purpose of sending a copy of Dr. Dill's admirable work on the "Miseries of Ireland," to every member of the new Parliament. This may be productive of incalculable good; for nowhere could be found a more able, clear, and soul-thrilling view of the real state of Ireland, and the prolific source from which all its woes have sprung. Lord Eglinton, the present Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, when addressing a meeting at Galway, a few days ago, traced all the evils of that unhappy country to the divided state of the people; but if his Lordship had condescended to read Dr. Dill's work, he would have seen that the source of Ireland's miseries lies in the blighting influence of Popery and its avaricious, immoral priesthood. This is the only true view of the matter, and the view which we have no doubt will be taken by the Evangelical Alliance, which is holding its Sixth Annual Conference at Dublin, this week. The present religious aspect of Ireland is to occupy a conspicuous place in its deliberations, and we have no doubt that much light will be thrown upon the subject. The conversions that are rapidly taking place from Popery to Protestantism are threatening to change the whole appearance of things. The priests are quite enraged, and attribute the frequent secessions of their people to the influence of bribery. That, however, will not explain the matter. The converts are not counted by tens or by hundreds, but by thousands. Let the process go on as it has been doing for the last two years, and, ere long, Ireland will have undergone a total change; and instead of the thorn will come up the fir tree, and instead of the briar will come up the myrtle tree, and it shall be to the Lord for a name, for an everlasting sign that shall not be cut off. May the Lord hasten it in his own time.

SUPPLYING THE WANTS OF HOME.

A NUMBER of our State Conventions hold their anniversaries during the present month. The immediate object of these organizations is to meet the wants of the home field embraced within the States which they respectively represent. It has been abundantly ascertained, that the religious destitution which lies at our own doors must be supplied by ourselves, or continue to exist. This truth is beginning to be realized by our brethren in the newer States of the West. Much as they feel themselves indebted to the Home Mission Society in New York, great as will continue to be the demands on that Society to cultivate the extending field which opens before it, it is yet felt that in the sphere of domestic missions, Conventions and Associations representing States and parts of States, must act vigorously, or these latter missions will fall of attention, and wholly run to waste. And the reason is plain in the nature of things. Those at a distance cannot be expected to feel that solicitude in regard to wants which come under our own eye that we feel. They, besides, have not the knowledge in the case which is needful to inspire interest and guide action. A national society can send out a missionary into a destitute region, and can, with a general eye, look over the great vineyard, but it cannot be reasonably expected to regard minute and local wants to the extent certainly that is required in order that "the crooked may be made straight and the rough places smooth, and the glory of the Lord be revealed together."

We must, consequently, rely as much upon our State as upon our national organizations, as needful for meeting, comprehensively and with the truest efficiency, the claims of the cause of Christ.—It is true to day, that while the West has claims, so has New England, highly favored in religious privileges as she is commonly supposed to be. We have heard statements from year to year, at the anniversaries of our Conventions, in New Hampshire and Vermont especially, which left little room to question that within these States, more particularly on their northern portion, feebleness and want exist to a degree hardly surpassed anywhere in the great Western Valley. Yet we hear but little except at these meetings about this destitution. It has become so common and exciting to call attention to "the West," that we have reason to fear that "the East" itself is overlooked. Statistics of decline and loss within the last few years, are suited to quicken anxious inquiry as to whether we have kept our own vineyard—whether we are not at this moment suffering portions of it to be overrun with "wild grapes." Were it not for a somewhat vigorous system of domestic missions, our fears would be greatly increased. But that system is not nearly as efficient as it ought to be, even in Massachusetts, in order to answer the calls that are loud from every county in the Commonwealth. We know that our brethren in other States in New England, especially those named above, feel that they are not doing nearly what is required to meet necessities the most crying constantly addressed to them. With a continual flow of emigration to other and distant portions of our country, and with the pressure of these necessities made to lie heavily upon them, it is not strange that they sometimes feel that they must do more for the cause among themselves, even if they fail to swell their subscriptions to the cause elsewhere.

This feeling is deepened when it is remembered that the West has no thought of contributing to supply the wants of the East. New England must herself remove the destitution that exists within her own borders, or it will not be removed at all. She must "strengthen the things that remain and are ready to die," or the succors of help will be withheld from them. We may do no less for home missions, *we must do more for domestic.* A true economy in reference to all our great objects of religious philanthropy requires it.

DR. PARKER AND HENRY WARD BEECHER.

THE public have now heard the other side. When the New York Observer made its statement to the effect that the supposed settlement of that gentleman's difficulty with Mrs. Stowe rested upon an unauthorized use of his name by Mr. Beecher, we took occasion, in alluding to the matter, to express the belief that there was another side to that story. It was impossible for us to suppose that Mr. Beecher had affixed the name of Dr. Parker to a letter of Mr. Beecher's writing, and had then published it as Dr. Parker's, without regarding himself as fully and unequivocally authorized to do so. Mr. Beecher has now addressed the public in explanation and defence, in an article filling ten columns of the Independent. That article justifies our belief. Mr. Beecher *did* understand that Dr. Parker's consent was fully given, and, waiving the possibility of mutual misunderstanding, regarding the question as the grave one of veracity, if that view is insisted on, we feel compelled to say that the attending circumstances are such as to establish the credibility of Mr. Beecher's statement. We prefer the theory of a mutual misunderstanding, which saves the veracity of both; but if that theory is departed from, the loss falls not upon Mr. Beecher.

We wish the case involved nothing but this question of fact. We should then say that a most creditable settlement of a difficulty had proved an illusion, and should insist on the belief that two very good men had most unfortunately misunderstood each other.—But this is not all. Dr. Parker, as it seems to us, has made himself, or been made, a voluntary participator in the most unjustifiable and vindictive newspaper assault which has of late fallen under our notice. On the other hand, the documents adduced by Mr. Beecher, exhibit Mrs. Stowe in a most praiseworthy light. She had committed an error, perhaps wrong, in introducing Dr. Parker's name into her Uncle Tom's Cabin, but she had been innocently misled, and had made, promptly and honorably, every reasonable reparation. In all the letters which passed between them, Dr. Parker seems to us the exacting and oppressing party, and she only as a high-minded Christian woman, whose desire to do justice to him was equalled only by her earnest desire to know the exact truth in the case. In regard to the alleged misuse of Dr. Parker's name, there was no complicity whatever on her part. She had written her card of reparation, to go before the public, and had sent it from New Haven to her brother, requesting him, in fulfilment of her promise, to show it to Dr. Parker and his counsel before sending it to the press. She even authorized her brother, under a large discretion, to make alterations not affecting the general drift and purpose, to render it if possible more agreeable to Dr. Parker. Mr. Beecher called on Dr. Parker, and together they examined the card. Both thought it too long and too complex, and, by a mutual understanding, Mr. Beecher on the spot got up the correspondence as the substitute. Admitting then the worst for him,—that in affixing Dr. Parker's name he perpetrated a "forgery," Mrs. Stowe was innocent. The correspondence was sent to her by her brother, with the information that it was approved and authorized by Dr. Parker;—*she believed it so approved and authorized;*—she gave it her sanction, and sent it to the world.—It was hers, therefore, in good faith, and she supposed it Dr. Parker's. She had thus made a full and honorable reparation on her part, whatever, unknown to her, might have been the fault of her brother. The world will accept it as her reparation; Dr. Parker, if he makes the trial, will find that an American jury will so accept it. And yet after all this, that high-minded and conscientious woman is held up in a religious journal, as meanly evading the claims of simple justice, and unwilling to negotiate except under the apprehensions of a claim for damages! The exposure of the character of this transaction by Mr. Beecher, is such as an affectionate brother, deeply and justly incensed, might be expected to make, and its impression will sink into the public mind so deeply that the living generation will carry the recollection of it with them to their graves. There was never a more perfect and triumphant vindication, though it is sadly at the expense of her defamers. The injury inflicted by Mrs. Stowe upon Dr. Parker, seems to us but a trifle, compared with that perpetrated so coolly upon her.

We have made these remarks not at all from personal considerations. We have but the slightest acquaintance with Mr. Beecher, and we especially disclaim sympathy with him in some of his late contests with the New York Observer. The parties to this controversy have made their appeal to the public.—We are of that public, and as the case stands, this is the judgment we form.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Oct. 8, 1852.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—The Convention of the Episcopal church of the Eastern Diocese of New York, recently held in this city, has succeeded in electing another successor of the apostles. Many attempts have heretofore been made to relieve this church from its strange position. Contending strenuously that there can be no church without a bishop, this has been virtually *no church* for many years, and has been compelled, in order to maintain its position, to borrow a bishop from some other church, to perform functions to which only the bishop dare attend. It is now relieved from this dilemma by the election of Rev. Dr. Wainwright, who will maintain very faithfully all the claims of the prelacy.

There were reported in connection with this Convention, 207 congregations, and 276 clergymen. During the year, there had been 1,434 confirmations in 74 churches. 7 new churches had been instituted. A question, which has occasioned some discussion at former sessions, was very cavalierly laid on the table. It was, whether churches of colored persons have a right to be received by delegates into the Convention. It was raised on the motion of Mr. Joy, a noble champion for the equal rights of all men of whatever color, that St. Philip's church should be admitted. The decision of the Convention, which virtually declares that a dark skin unfits a man for a seat in a religious body, is a proof that this diocese is not in the succession from the apostles, who gladly associated with men of every color, and from every clime. Oh, when shall this practical denial of the truth that God has made of one blood all the nations of men, and that therefore all men are brethren, have no place among the professed followers of the Lord Jesus Christ? It is a shame that religion should have to bear the reproach of this unrighteous distinction, which its professors make among themselves, refusing to acknowledge the equality of those who are made by the same Creator, and redeemed by the same sacrifice, and are heirs of the same glory. We abuse one part of the family and degrade it socially, and then refuse to recognize even its religious equality. But the day is coming when all unholy distinctions shall be done away, and when the humblest of these despised ones, refused a place in an Episcopal Convention on earth, will stand nearer the great Shepherd and Bishop of souls, than many of the proudest prelates who ever wore the mitre.

On Wednesday evening last, the installation service of Rev. A. D. Gillette, as pastor of the Broadway Baptist church, was observed at Hope Chapel. Rev. Drs. Cone and Dowling, and Messrs. Towers, Magoon, and Taggart, took part in the services. This church, having some time since sold the Hope Chapel, are negotiating for lots further *up town.* The probability is they will locate on 23d street, near Broadway, a rapidly improving, and very beautiful part of the city, and where there is a large field for usefulness.

Rev. C. B. Smith, from your State, has accepted the call to the pastorate of the 6th street Baptist church of this city

them as a church of the Baptist denomination. The exercises of the occasion were as follows: Reading the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. A. Arnold; Sermon by Rev. P. Chamberlain, from Eph. 2: 22; Prayer of Recognition by Rev. J. P. Huntington; Hand of Fellowship by Rev. A. Bedell; Address to the church by Rev. J. P. Huntington; Closing Prayer by the pastor, Rev. J. Kyle.

In the formation of a church in Vershire, an object has been accomplished, which has long been deemed desirable by the denomination in that section. Brother Kyle has been laboring there for some time past, and has gained the confidence of the community, so that it is hoped the little church may become a nucleus around which to gather a permanent Baptist interest.

Ordination at South Groton, Mass.—On Wednesday, Sept. 29th, bro. J. E. Guild was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in South Groton. The order of services was as follows, viz.: 1. Reading the Scriptures and Prayer by Rev. C. M. Willard, of Harvard; 2. Sermon by Rev. D. C. Eddy, of Lowell; 3. Ordaining Prayer by Rev. J. Allen, of Groton; 4. Charge by Rev. S. B. Swaim, of Worcester; 5. Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Brown, of Townsend; 6. Address to the church and congregation by Rev. F. E. Cleaves, of Littleton; 7. Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Sanderson, of Groton.

Mr. George Johnson, a recent graduate from Rochester University, was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in Peach Orchard, N. Y., on the 15th ult. Sermon by Rev. W. W. Everts. On the 22d ult., Mr. Isaac W. Emory was ordained pastor of the Tioga and Barton church. Sermon by Rev. Daniel Read.

Lowell Baptist Association.—This Association convened on Wednesday morning, October 6th, with the First Baptist church in Billerica. The appearance of rain did not however lessen the attendance, and to all the exercises, a large congregation listened with the deepest interest. The introductory sermon was delivered by Rev. J. C. Boomer, of Chelmsford, from 2 Cor. 3: 18—"But we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord." After an excellent introduction, the speaker asked attention to three different points. 1. That the Gospel reflects every attribute of the Most High, and fully reveals his character. 2. That the Gospel has a transforming influence upon those who behold it with an open or unveiled face. 3. By what agency is a soul moulded into the image of God. These propositions were not only sustained with manly argument and pertinent illustrations, but the sermon gave full evidence of a rich Christian experience and clear insight into the doctrines of the Gospel, which must make his ministry effective and reliable.

The Association was organized by electing Rev. J. G. Richardson, Moderator, A. B. Wright and J. E. Guild, Clerks. During the session, sermons were delivered by Rev. Messrs. A. Bronson, of Fall River, I. Leland, of Lexington, and J. G. Richardson, of Lawrence; all of which were full of interest to those who heard them. All the exercises of the Association were replete with interest; Christian kindness marked all the proceedings. As the result of last year's labors, the twelve churches composing the body, had received two hundred and six members by baptism. Two other churches were received at this session.

Evangelizing Agencies in Ireland.—While, says the Puritan Recorder, we hear so much of the progress of the Gospel in Ireland, it is well to have a definite idea of the instruments of that progress. Among these, there is first, the "Irish Society." This has been engaged 34 years in the work of Scriptural instruction through the Irish language. It now has [illegible] schools, including 26,000 pupils. Its total issue of Bibles and other books for the last year, was 25,360. It employs 102 Scripture readers, who seek out the people in the highways and fields, and in their own houses, and engage them in discussions. Another important agency is the Society for Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics—now three years old. It has 30 ordained missionaries, 18 lay agents, 147 readers, 60 schoolmasters, 32 female teachers, and 69 [illegible]. It is this Society which has led to those [illegible] in the south and west of Ireland, that have [illegible] alarmed the Romanists. In West Galway there are now 8,000 converts, where in 1840, there were [illegible] Protestants. In Dublin, about two thousand Romanists are visited weekly, and the Popish controversy is now conducted there with great keenness. Controversial sermons are attended by crowds, classes of inquirers are thronged, and Scripture truth in [illegible] texts or short dissertations, is displayed in placards through the streets.

The next is the Scripture Reading Society. This employs 62 readers, who find access where preachers cannot. Then there is the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, that employs 91 readers that have had marked success. Then there is the Coast and Island Society, the General Reformation Society, the Dingle and Achill Society, the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, the Hibernian Bible Society, the Society for the Protection of the Rights of Conscience, the Ballinglen Mission, and the Industrial Schools of Dr. [illegible]. Such is a mere outline of the various agencies now operating in Ireland, and the majority of which have sprung into existence since the country was visited by famine.

The New Sailors' Home.—The laying of the corner stone of the new Sailors' Home, on the site of the old one on Fort Hill, occurred on Wednesday of last week. The Congregationalist says a goodly number was present on the occasion, and many hearts were made glad at seeing another and more capacious home than the former one, rising to be the *home* of many of the hardy sons of the ocean. The services on the occasion were a brief address by Mr. Hardy, President of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society; Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Jenks; Address by Dr. Blagden; and Benediction by the Rev. Mr. Bourne, pastor of the Mariner's church. An appropriate hymn was sung by the whole congregation. Many were reminded by the occasion, of the Rev. William M. Rogers, the well known and fast friend of the sailor. He was present and made the address when the corner stone of the former house was laid.

More than ten thousand seamen have boarded at the Sailor's Home since its erection in 1845, and hundreds of shipwrecked sailors have been cared for in the hour of distress; under the judicious management of Captain Chaney, together with the labors of the Rev. Mr. Bourne, and others who have labored for the spiritual good of seamen, in connection with the Home much has been accomplished. The new house will be completed in the course of the winter, and one hundred rooms will be ready to be furnished.

Depreciation of Ministers' Stipends.—No persons, says the Edinburgh Post, have suffered so severely from the recent commercial policy as the clergy of Scotland. While every other class of the community have in some way the means of counteracting the effects resulting from the change in the [illegible], and while a variety of causes have operated to keep up the rent of land, the clergy have nothing to look to but a fixed quantity of grain, now reduced in value at least one third. Every well-regulated mind must sympathize with them in this serious reduction of their already scanty and inadequate stipends; and in hoping that it may be in the power of the courts of law and the Legislature to give some redress, the presbyteries of Dingwall, Penpont and Lerwick have approved of the appeal to the House of Lords on the subject of reduced stipends and the propriety of obtaining some legislative redress.

Another Colporteur.—The New England Secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society, Rev. M. M. Dean, informs us that Rev. Isaac J. Cressy, lately the esteemed pastor of the Baptist church in Johnson, Vt., has been appointed a colporteur missionary by that Society, to labor in northern Vermont. The appointment is supposed to be a very judicious one, on account of the known experience of Mr. Cressy in missionary labor, and in view of his [illegible] and business habits, and his acquaintance with the field to be cultivated. Prior to being pastor of the church in Johnson, Mr. Cressy was the valued missionary of the Essex and Champlain Association, in New York, and labored long and patiently to the [illegible] and west of Clinton county, in which labor an [illegible] of great value was well secured. As he commences and prosecutes the labors of his new mission, in the field situated along upon the northern boundary of Vermont, we bespeak for him the cordial sympathy and prayers of all who pray for the conversion of the impenitent.

Congregational Convention.—The great Convention of our Congregational friends came off at Albany last week. There was a large attendance of delegates from New England and from the West, numbering in all about four hundred. The officers of the Convention were Rev. Dr. Dwight, of Portland, President; Rev. Dr. Porter, of Ct., and Rev. Asa Turner, of Iowa, Vice Presidents; Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., of New York, and J. C. Holbrook, of Iowa, Secretaries. We shall make further reference to this Convention in a future number.

Inauguration of Dr. Ludlow.—Rev. John Ludlow, D. D., was inaugurated Professor of Pastoral Theology, Ecclesiastical History, and Church Government in Rutgers Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., on the 1st inst. Sermon by Rev. George W. Bethune, D. D., of Brooklyn, from 1 Cor. 10: 11—"Now all these things happened unto them for ensamples, and they are written for our admonition upon whom the ends of the world are come." The formula prescribed by the General Synod was read by Rev. Dr. Abeel, followed by a charge to the Professor elect, by Rev. Ransford Wells, D. D., of Schoharrie, N. Y. The Christian Intelligencer says the attendance of ministers and others was large, and the occasion was one of great interest.

More Missionaries.—The following persons, designed for the Choctaw mission as preachers, teachers, and helpers, left this place, says the Massachusetts Eagle, (a Pittsfield paper,) after spending their last Sabbath in New England at Lenox: Rev. Eben. Hotchkin, Rev. Mr. Carr and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Chamberlain, Miss Backus, Miss Johnson, J. J. Hotchkin, Ann Hotchkin. The exercises of the Sabbath at Lenox were especially interesting to those who remember the sons of the forest. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Treat, one of the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., Rev. Mr. Neil, and the two missionaries for the Choctaw tribe. The spirit of missions still hovers over Berkshire; and her valleys and hills must be the birth place of many more who will esteem it an honor to live and die on heathen ground.

Missions among the Germans.—The American Home Missionary Society last year aided in the support of 39 missionaries, preaching to German congregations in their own language; all these are men, says the Congregationalist, well known and approved for their doctrinal views, and experimental piety, and they admit none to their churches but such as give credible evidence of regeneration by the Spirit of God. In many parts of our country, the Germans constitute the most important portion of our foreign population: but the great body of them are rationalistic in their views, and formal in their worship, and far removed from a Scriptural piety; yet many among them are experimental believers, and these, under the instruction and guidance of godly ministers of their own nation, may be regarded as the little leaven that shall leaven the whole lump.

New Hampton Institution.—Our Philadelphia correspondence of last week, spoke of the "demise" of this institution—a term which in point of accuracy, is sadly at fault. As will be seen by reference to our editorial correspondence of the present week, arrangements for the removal of the whole institution, Literary, Theological, and Female, to Fairfax, Vt., seem near consummation. It is simple justice, meantime, to say that the Female Seminary at New Hampton, of which our Philadelphia correspondent particularly speaks, continues to flourish, and to sustain fully the high rank which it has maintained in former years. Its removal will involve no "demise." Should it go to Fairfax, as now appears nearly certain, patronage and sympathy will gather about it as heretofore.

Congregationalists in Ohio.—The Puritan Recorder learns from the Minutes of the Congregational Convention, recently held at Mansfield, Ohio, that there are about 180 Congregational and New School Presbyterian churches on the Reserve; of which, only twenty call themselves Presbyterians. Of the 160 Congregational churches, near 70 are connected with Presbyteries. Of the remaining 80, only a small number are united in conferences. Nearly all those which are independent, are so, not from principle, but from the peculiar circumstances in which they are at present situated. There are several Associations already existing, and others will soon be formed. The number of members in the Congregational churches on the Reserve, according to the Western Reserve Register, exceeds 8,000.

Episcopal Salaries in Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder, has some instructive facts in regard to the salaries of Episcopal ministers in Pennsylvania: "There are in the State one hundred and forty-four Episcopal ministers. Of these thirty have no parishes. Thirteen of those that have, receive an average salary of one hundred and sixty dollars. Five receive a hundred dollars or less. Eighteen receive three hundred or less; thirty-five receive five hundred or less; fifty-one receive eight hundred or less. And eleven receive over a thousand, and of these eleven, only two are out of the county of Philadelphia.

☞ John P. Jewett & Co. have issued a very superior likeness of Hon. John P. Hale. The likeness is from the lithographic press of our friends, Hutchinson, Upham & Co., and reflects great credit upon their artistic skill. We cordially commend this enterprising firm to the patronage of the public. Their advertisement will be found in another column.

☞ The Christian Secretary learns that the Life of Roger Williams, by Rev. Romeo Elton, D. D., lately published in England, is to be re-published in Providence.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL.

Nominations and political meetings are multiplying. The following are additional nominations for Congress and electors in this State:

Seventh District, (Democratic) N. P. Banks, of Waltham; for District Elector, E. H. Safford, of Haverhill; 10th district (Democratic) S. F. Cutter, of Amherst; 4th district (Democratic) Levi A. Dowley, of Boston; 5th district (Democratic) Adam W. Thaxter, Jr., of Boston; old 9th district (Democratic) Abijah M. Ide, Jr., of Taunton; New 2d (Democratic) Edward P. Little, of Attleboro'; 1st (Whig) Zeno Scudder, of Barnstable; 3d, (Hunker Democrat) Arthur W. Austin, of West Roxbury.

Pay Over.—The London Tablet complains of the slowness of the people in Great Britain and Ireland, to indemnify Dr. Newman for his costs in the Achilli case. £50,000 sterling are needed; $10,000 only have been subscribed, including *promises*, in England, Ireland and France, the latter having raised between $3000 and £4000 of the total amount. Yet no means have been left unemployed to excite the Roman Catholics to exert themselves. The editor of the Freeman's Journal announces the receipt of *nine dollars* for the same object, of which he himself contributed five.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the U. S. steamship Franklin at New York, Oct. 11th, we are in possession of files of papers to the 29th ult., inclusive, from Havre, Southampton, and London.

England.—There is no political news of importance. The American guano expedition to the Lobos Islands was creating considerable uneasiness amongst the dealers in guano and the Peruvian bond holders.

Queen Victoria had not returned from Scotland.

France.—The Paris journals are principally occupied with chronicling the progress of the President through the southern departments at Grenoble, Avignon and Marseilles. The President was received with the most extravagant outward demonstrations of joy. Beneath all this current of popular rejoicing, however, there are plain indications of secret dislike and hatred to his rule. This is proved by the discovery of a well-planned conspiracy to assassinate the President at Marseilles, where a formidable infernal machine, placed in a house on the street through which Louis Napoleon was to pass the next day, was seized by the police.

The machine was composed with 250 gun-barrels loaded with 1500 bullets, besides four blunderbusses similarly charged with grape shot. This battery, if fired during the passing of the cortege, would have completely swept away the President and all the attendants. Many of the conspirators were arrested.

The London Times states that the first official act towards the consummation of the empire will take place about the 15th of Oct., when, on the President's arrival at Tours, a decree will be published in the Moniteur for an extraordinary convocation of the Senate, emanating from the Departmental Councils General, and of either proclaiming a Republic thereon or passing a Senatus Consulte, inviting Louis Napoleon to assume the Imperial dignity.

Two Weeks Later from California.—Steamer El Dorado, from Chagres, arrived at New Orleans, Oct. 9th, bringing dates from San Francisco to Sept. 16th. The steamer Golden Gate left San Francisco for Panama with two millions in gold dust. The mining news is favorable. A further movement had been made by the miners against the Chinese, and a public meeting had been called at Jamestown.

Later dates had been received from Sandwich Islands. The epidemic at Honolulu had given a serious check to business. The government had promulgated a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Railroad Accident in New Hampshire.—A terrible accident occurred on the 7th inst., on the Boston, Concord and Montreal railroad, near the Weir's steamboat landing, by which six persons were killed, and from twelve to sixteen were dangerously injured. We copy the following from the Herald:

"It is stated in Meredith Bridge, that the conductor of the first train, finding his cars so crowded after he left the Wiers, was doubtful as to his ability to collect his tickets before arriving at Meredith Bridge, and caused the engineer to stop the train on the bridge, that he might go on with his collections.

On the other hand, it is stated that the conductors of the hinder train disobeyed their instructions as to time, and started within a minute or two after the first, impelled thereto by the impatience of the passengers, who were all anxious to arrive early at the scene of the Fair; and that by so doing there could not have been, at most, more than two-thirds of a mile between the two at any one time. But before the coming train could make its brakes effectual, the collision occurred.

These are the two prevailing rumors. The first may be true; if so both trains are in fault. The second is certainly true, so far as a disregard of instructions is concerned; and no state of facts affecting the first train and the cause of its stopping on the bridge, can relieve the conductors of the second train from the strongest censure, if not from a more serious implication."

The Directors of the road, in consultation with the authorities, deem it proper to submit the causes of the accident to the fullest legal investigation, and this course will be pursued. The following is a complete list of the dead and wounded:

Dead.—Anthony Edgerly, Tuftonboro'; Jonathan McDuffie, Alton; John H. Smith, Dover, Clerk of the Courts for the County of Strafford. Mr. Smith was taken from the water alive, but ceased to live in an hour. Owen Roberts, Holderness; George Hutchins, Moultonboro'. In reference to Mr. Hutchins, we are desired to state that this is the young man who lost one of his legs, and had the other stove to pieces, large splinters of wood being driven in his remaining thigh. When discovered he was totally insensible, and had bled profusely. It was supposed that he might possibly survive, could he be made to revive sufficiently to permit amputation. He did revive, and his thigh was amputated by Dr. Mason, assisted by Drs. Goss, Sanborn, and Stackpole. He rallied a little, but sank again, and the excessive loss of blood before his discovery, was so great his system was powerless. He died at midnight. Another gentleman, name unknown, is also dead, making six deaths in all.

Wounded.—Richard Lang, Moultonborough, fracture of right leg; is doing well. Thomas Colton, Wolfborough, fracture of one leg, the other seriously injured. It is thought he will recover, but his case is doubtful. Sanborn P. Carter, Esq., Ossipee, wound on the face, dislocation of wrist, and serious internal injury; he cannot be removed at present, but will probably recover. T. W. Mordough, Esq., Wakefield, both legs broken below the knees; will do well. R. Decatur, Dover, laceration of left leg, and internal injury; serious. Mark Demerit, Farmington, fracture of both legs; will do well. John M. Brackett, Wolfboro', both legs and one thigh broken; will probably do well. Henry Stoddard, Wolfboro', severe contusion of the knee; is doing well. Albert B. Chamberlain, Brookfield, fracture of thigh and leg; is doing well. John V. Barron, Jr., Meredith Village, ribs broken; is doing well. George Haynes, Wolfborough, one leg broken. George Haynes, Wakefield, slightly injured. Madison Roberts, Farmington, slightly injured. Perley Brown, Moultonborough, slightly injured.

A lady, name unknown, had her leg fractured. Her husband took her home, and her name did not transpire. Other ladies were slightly injured.

Spiritual Rappings in a School Room.—A day or two since, quite an excitement was caused in one of our Grammar schools by the spirits, who at the present time are rapping in this part of the world. One of the pupils, a miss of about 12 years old, suddenly left her studies and began to write on various subjects, when she should have been engaged with her book. Mysterious noises were also heard, which were traced to her, and she was at last called to account for her strange conduct. She assigned as a reason that she was a medium of the spirits, and that she was impelled to write, and could not prevent the rappings. The master immediately informed her that he should find it necessary to try another system of rappings, if the spirits were allowed to perform their raps in school, and as for impulsion he was also impelled not to write, but to expel her from school, if she persisted in writing when she should study. The remedy was complete, and the spirits have not troubled the school since.

Whale Captured.—A young fin-backed whale, thirty feet long, was captured recently off Cape Elizabeth by a boat from the schooner Gazelle of Harwich. The Portland Advertiser says:

"When first seen, a thrasher and a sword fish were engaged in an assault upon him, and they continued their assault for nearly two hours, when the whale began to spout blood. At this a portion of the crew of the Gazelle lowered a boat and running alongside of him, succeeded in throwing a harpoon into him, and capturing him. His body, all over, bears the marks of the severe manner in which the thrasher and swordfish handled him. They had ripped open his throat and torn out his tongue; had torn away most of his tail, and made deep incisions into him in many places."

Singular, if True.—We learn from Dr. Salisbury, Geologist to the State, that within the past three weeks, a surveying party in Essex county, have stumbled upon the remains of a city, which must have contained once 15,000 or 20,000 inhabitants. It is located in a forest, a few miles back of Ticonderoga, and was evidently the home of a people considerably in the arts and comforts of civilization. In proof of this we may mention that the ruins of more than two hundred chimneys are yet in a state of good preservation. As no such city has ever been mentioned by our historians or gazetteers a question arises about its original builders, which will keep our Historical Society in first class.

The idea that such a city should have existed within four hours ride of Albany for centuries, and yet never been discovered till July, 1852, is one of those singular facts which excite astonishment.—*N. Y. Dutchman.*

Omnibuses in Boston.—The Traveller states as the result not only of information gained from proprietors, but of careful counts and estimates made in daily communication with the different lines, that there are running in this city 173 omnibuses, making 1274 trips in a day, and travelling 6,809 miles daily, or 2,140,500, a year. These coaches convey in a day nineteen thousand nine hundred passengers, and in a year *six millions two hundred and thirty thousand* persons, or more than forty times the whole population of Boston. To run these omnibuses twelve hundred and forty horses are employed, the business furnishing employment to three hundred and forty-five men.

The Foster Bank Robbery—Recovery of the Money.—The money recently stolen from the Mount Vernon Bank, Foster, R. I., amounting to $10,249 has all been recovered. It was found about 11 o'clock on Sunday morning last, under the floor of an old church, in Rice City, Coventry. Two persons, Christopher C. Place, and James Horton, residing near the bank, have been arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrators of the robbery. It is but justice to Mr. Raymond G. Place, the Cashier of the Bank, to state that the individual arrested, bearing the same surname, is not of his family or connexion.

Academical Honors at a Discount.—At the convention of Congregationalists now in session at Albany, the Committee on the Roll omitted the appendage D. D. from the names of those who had been thus dubbed by the theological institutions. Some inquiry was made as to the matter, and an amusing discussion ensued. The opinion seemed to be that the titles were valueless, and the action of the committee met with general approbation.

Supposed Discovery of the Clay Medal.—A man has recently been arrested in the kingdom of Hanover, having in possession $2000 in American coin, a large quantity of valuable jewelry and *a large gold medal*, which is believed to be the very "Clay medal," which mysteriously disappeared from New York some little time since. The man is an old convict in Hanover, and had recently arrived from America, where he has been for sometime.

New York, Oct. 11. A farewell missionary meeting was held in Dr. Cox's church, Brooklyn, last evening, in honor of the occasion of Rev. E. C. Bridgman and wife leaving as missionaries for Canton. Addresses were made by Dr. Cox, Mr. Bridgman, and Rev. Geo. C. Wood, one of the secretaries.

Extensive Enlargement.—A large number of workmen are engaged upon the enlargement of the works of the Boston Gas Company, at the north part of the city. A solid foundation of brick has been laid in cement as the basis of numerous retorts which are now constructing. Several old buildings have already been removed to make room for the improvement. Two more four-story brick houses on Prince street are yet to be taken down, making the size of the building, which will corner on the two streets, 150 feet on Prince Street and 137 feet on Commercial street. It is to be one story high. We are informed that the entire plan of enlargements, and interior improvements proposed to be made at their works, will cost the company about $100,000.

The Mayor's Salary.—The City Council passed an order establishing the salary of the Mayor, from and after the expiration of the present year, at the rate of $4000 per annum—an increase of $1500 per annum.

In Prison for Life.—Among the convicts in State Prison at the present time, are several who are under sentence for life. The last of this class received at the Prison, is Thomas Davis, the murderer of his sister. Four or five of this number are in close confinement for refractory conduct, and two for attempting to murder their keepers. The prison contains some of the most hardened rascals in the country.

Melancholy.—A few days since, says the Bridgport Standard, a lad named Patrick O'Rourke, fell from a tree near the North Church while attempting to secure a paper balloon. The father of the boy took his loss so much to heart that he has since been in a state of derangement. On Saturday he cut down the tree, (a fine maple) in the vain hope of finding his lost son. He had nearly killed the tree before his intentions were discovered. After it had fallen, the poor man searched among the branches, calling for "*Patrick!*"

The third Wesleyan General Conference met at Syracuse on Wednesday last, and was still in session on Saturday. An address from the English Methodist Association has been read.

J. F. Tyler, M. D., of Salmon, N. H., has been appointed Superintendent and Treasurer of the N. H. State Lunatic Asylum.

The Duke of Wellington was an Irishman by birth and parentage, and his name was plain Arthur Wesley. Parliament made all the additions.

The fine steamship Pioneer, of 2000 tons, was recently lost in St. Simon's Bay. Insured in New York for $250,000.

The trial of Z. B. Porter, the Cambridge rumseller, resulted in his conviction and sentence on both complaints, but he has appealed.

The dwelling house and barn of Dr. William Thornton, were destroyed by fire Monday night, last week.

Official information has been received from Nicaragua of the rejection of the Webster and Crampton treaty.

Ex-Governor Whitcomb, of Indiana, U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Hannegan, died in New York on Monday evening, last week, after a lingering illness.

Mr. Benjamin Cummings, Russell's Mills, Dartmouth, has raised a cucumber which weighs *five pounds and ten ounces*.

Look out for counterfeit $10's on the Ascutney Bank at Windsor, Vt.; also counterfeit 3's on the Carroll County Bank at Sandwich, N. H.

The State Agricultural Exhibition of Pennsylvania is to commence on the 20th of this month, at Lancaster, and continue three days.

It is intimated that the immediate cause of the death of the Duke of Wellington was an over indulgence in venison steaks.

On Tuesday, the Legislature of Canada agreed by resolutions to guarantee a loan of $100,000 to the sufferers by the Montreal fire.

The Missouri Legislature has passed a bill providing for the construction of the Pacific Railroad to the western boundary of the State, and loaning the credit of the State to the extent of one million.

Lately, as two boys were flying a kite in Glasgow it was struck by a vivid flash of lightning, destroying the kite and a greater part of the cord attached thereto.

William A. McEwen, charged with being concerned in a movement for the invasion of Cuba, was arrested in Columbus, Ohio, on the 4th inst., and held to bail in the sum of $10,000.

The case of Hon. E. A. Hannegan, of Indiana, charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, Capt. Duncan, while under the influence of liquor, has been dismissed.

Father Mathew, and five other Roman Catholic priests, have sailed for Calcutta. Their business, in India is, it is reported, the foundation of a Romish See at Hyderabad.

Over 1000 men are now employed on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, and the whole will be completed this fall to Wells River, at the cost of less than the original estimate.

All the steamboat lines between Boston and New York have reduced the price of cabin passage to $3.

Forty-nine agricultural fairs are to be held in Ohio this fall.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, by Rev. Dr. Neale, Lyman F. Osgood, Esq., to Miss Eliza J. Stuart; Mr. Archibald Cameron to Miss Mary J. Robinson. In this city, by Rev. Wm. Howe, Mr. Milton Gage to Miss Margaret Morrison; Mr. Wm. S. Davenport to Miss Harriet A. Partiment; Mr. John F. Counce, of Warren, Me., to Miss Kezia Counce, of Boston.

In this city, 6th inst., by Rev. Phineas Stowe, Mr. Thomas T. Taylor, of Salem, to Miss Mary R. Allen, of Boston—both mutes; Mr. Wm. H. Seymour, to Miss Ann [illegible]; Mr. Samuel Y. Hawes to Miss Mary C. Hall; Mr. Amos Stearns to Miss Mary Ann Callahan.

In this city, by Rev. J. N. Sykes, Mr. Vernon Kirby to Miss Martha Ann Wharton; Mr. Washburn Farmer to Miss Rebecca Litchfield, both of Hingham; Mr. Christopher Reap to Mrs. Mehitable C. Na[illegible].

In Brookline, 7th inst., by Rev. Wm. H. Shailer, Rev. Amos Fletcher Spaulding, of East Cambridge, to Miss Caroline E., daughter of Dea. Daniel Sanderson, of B.

In East Stoughton, by Rev. I. Smith, Mr. John Woodbury to Miss Phebe French; Mr. Edwin A. Tabor to Miss Lydia J. Hall, both of Randolph.

In Braintree, 11th ult., by Rev. Geo. Daland, Mr. Thomas Walker, of Boston, to Miss Mary E. Paine; 15th ult., Mr. Robert L. Bicknell to Miss Sarah F. Wood, both of Quincy; 21st ult., Mr. Samuel Howard to Miss Rebecca Mason, both of Randolph.

In South Reading, 9th inst., by Rev. D. W. Phillips, Mr. Osgood Eaton to Miss Lucy A. Clement.

In Clinton, 3d ult., by Rev. C. M. Bowers, Mr. Thomas Brooks to Miss Olive A. Davis, both of Lancaster; 5th inst., Mr. Alden Lovell, of Clinton, to Miss Mary J. Wood, of Marlboro'; 7th inst., Mr. Oliver Stiles, of West Boylston, to Miss Adelaide Howard, of C.

In Kingston, by Rev. T. L. Keely, Mr. Henry C. Dorman, of Randolph, to Miss Sarah M. Ford, of K.

In Foxboro', by Rev. S. Ripley, Mr. Moses C. Stevens to Miss Olivia F. Shepard.

In Marlboro', by Rev. A. H. Stearns, Mr. David J. Lampson, of Newtane, to Miss Cynthia Phillips, of M.

In Winchester, 19th inst., by Rev. N. A. Reed, Mr. Joshua R. Pierce, of Salem, to Miss Roxana A. White, of W.

In Bow, N. H., 29th ult., by Rev. S. S. Leighton, Mr. Stedman C. Sanborn, of Manchester, to Miss Eliza M. Goodhue, of B.

In East Washington, N. H., 26th ult., by Rev. A. Heald, Mr. Thomas Peaslee, of Wilmot Flat, to Mrs. Zilpah Kidder, of W.

In New Rochelle, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Hague, Rev. Bradford H. Lincoln, to Miss Harriet, daughter of James Y. Bells, Esq.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mrs. Deborah, wife of Lewis Lerow, 62.

In Dorchester, Aug. 30, Geo. Henry, only child of George W. and Frances L. Baker, 10½ mos.

Rest, little one, the struggle's o'er,
The last fond look is given;
O, let the weary spirit soar,
And sweetly rest in heaven.

Rest, little one, forever rest,
From earth's sorrows free;
Why should we mourn that thou art blest,
"The Saviour calleth thee."

In Watertown, 8th inst., Eleanor, eldest daughter of Jesse and Abigail Wheeler, 26.

In South Braintree, 1st inst., Wm. F., youngest child of Rev. Wm. Hammond, 4 yrs.

In North Attleboro', 24th ult., Flavilla D., wife of Giles Manchester, and daughter of the late George Staples, formerly of Tempie, Me., 45. [Me. papers please copy.]

In Washington, N. H., Benjamin Blood, 67,—for many years a member of the Baptist church in W.

In Alexander, N. H., 24th ult., Mrs. Rosilla, wife of Amos Hill, Jr., of West Cambridge, 40.

In Manchester, Vt., 19th ult., Rev. J. R. Green. [Obituary next week.

At Factory Point, Manchester, Vt., 24 inst., Mrs. Sarah, wife of Martin Slocum, 48,—a highly esteemed member of the Baptist church. Her end was peace.

In Concord, Sept. 23, of consumption, Mrs. P. Maria, wife of Mr. A. J. Prescott, 31. Truly can it be said of our deceased friend that she died in the Lord, and her works do follow her. In the memory of those who knew her, she has left the fragrance of a lovely Christian character, and has gone to her home in heaven, with their benedictions resting upon her. During the months of her lingering illness, when it was apparent to her that the end of life was near, her soul rested in the confident hope of a blessed immortality. Her last days and hours were marked with a peaceful trusting in Christ for salvation, such as we have seldom seen. Her words of heaven, and of Him who is the glory of it, seemed to come from the lips of one who was there, describing what she saw and felt. Impressively true was it of her, in her last moments, that "the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul." And yet relying as she did entirely upon Christ for salvation, indebted as she felt that she was to the free grace of God for her hopes of eternal life, she also felt the value of an active Christian life, as it stood connected with that hour, when heart and flesh were failing her. In view of the amazing change which she was so soon to experience, she uttered these impressive words, "O the magnitude of this work of preparing for eternity."

The last time in which we conversed with her, we asked her if all was peaceful within, she faintly replied, "perfectly." When it was supposed that she was near her end, she said in reply to some remarks which were made to her, "O it will be glorious on the other side of the river," and as if it seemed so near, she added, "just the other side." The day before she died, she said to a dear friend who was watching at her side, "I am passing away." It was asked, "The way is clear, is it not?" "Yes, beautiful," was the ready response. Thus did she calmly and peacefully pass away to that bright world, where she had for so long a time desired to be.

In witnessing these closing scenes, our heart seemed to be in sympathy with that of the poet, when he said

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate,
Is privileg'd beyond the common walk
Of virtuous life, quite on the verge of heav'n."

Truly were the last hours of our dear friend "privileged" to us,—for a more pleasant, and we trust a more profitable interview, we have never enjoyed, with the living or dying, than these last interviews with our departed sister. Would that they were more frequent! They impressed us as we have seldom been impressed before, with the importance of living the life of the righteous, that our last end might be like his. And never has a firm reliance upon Christ for salvation appeared to us so precious.

In Hinsdale, N. H., 3d inst., Mr. Joshua Jackson, youngest son of the late Rev. Abraham Jackson, 21. He died of a most distressing sickness, which he bore with great patience and entire resignation, exemplifying in his death the triumphs of the Christian faith. He was a most estimable and promising young man, and his death is a great bereavement to his widowed mother and an affectionate family, and is felt as a wide breach in a large circle of friends.

In Hanover, 15th ult., Mrs. Sarah C., wife of Dea. John Crane, of Braintree, 64. At the age of 32, she united with the Baptist church in H., although a resident of Braintree at a time when Baptists were much opposed, being in the vicinity of Weymouth, where two hundred and thirteen years ago last March, six were arrested and brought before the General Court of Boston, and fined, imprisoned, or banished, for no other fault than being Baptists, and sustaining public worship as a distinct class of worshippers. And as late a period as the time when the subject of this sketch was baptized and united with a Baptist church, her feelings were often severely tried by her opponents, yet she remained "steadfast and immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord;" and it was not in vain; for it was her privilege to witness her husband and all her children (but two who died in their youth,) being thirteen in number, make a public profession of religion.

In 1842 a Baptist church was organized in this place, and she with her family were a part of the infant band. It is our pleasure to bear testimony to her usefulness as a member of the church and society. Indeed it is but just to say of her, none knew her but to respect and love her. Amiable in her disposition generous in her feelings, liberal in her views of divine truth she collected around her an extensive circle of friends, who prized her worth. By her death, the church have been called to experience a great loss, and it is our prayer that it may be sanctified to us. The Sabbath school and dear youth have been deprived of a friend and counsellor, and a large family circle have been called to part with a discreet, wise, eminently pious and devoted friend. But to none will her loss be felt more than by her afflicted husband, who already experiences the infirmities of age. May the great Head of the church grant all that support that he may need until he shall be called to follow her, and join with her in the employments and enjoyments of Christ's upper kingdom.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Thirty Eighth Anniversary of the Northern Baptist Education Society will be held in the First Baptist church in Framingham, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. T. F. Caldicott, Sec.

The Franklin County Baptist Ministerial Conference will hold its next meeting with bro. Byrne, in Conway, on the 1st Tuesday in Nov. at 1 o'clock, P. M. Geo. Carpenter, Sec.

Mass. Baptist Convention.—The Massachusetts Baptist Convention will hold its next annual meeting with the Baptist church in Framingham, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Introductory Sermon will be preached by Rev. Asa Bronson, of Fall River, or his alternate, Rev. D. W. Phillips. Brookline, Oct. 11, 1852. Wm. H. Shailer, Sec.

Barnstable Baptist Association.—The churches connected with this body are informed that the Minutes of their 21st anniversary are ready for delivery at the Printing Office of Jonathan Howe, No. 39 Merchants Row, Boston.

New England S. S. Union.—The eighteenth anniversary of the N. E. S. S. Union will be held at Framingham, on Tuesday, Oct. 26, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Alfred Colburn, Cor. Sec.

Conference of Baptist Ministers.—The next annual meeting of the Conference of Baptist Ministers in Mass., will be held in the Baptist church in Framingham, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. An Essay is expected in the morning from Rev. A. Pollard, of Taunton, and a Sermon in the evening from Rev. A. S. Train, of Haverhill. Joseph Banvard, Sec.

The New Hampshire Baptist State Convention will hold its next annual meeting with the Baptist church in Concord, commencing on Tuesday, Oct. 19, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Sermon by Rev. Benjamin Wheeler, or Rev. Joseph Storer, his alternate.

The members of the Board of the Convention are requested to meet at the Baptist Vestry on the above named day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

Churches or individuals to whom appropriations were made for the year now closing, are desired to forward a report of their state, prospects, or labors, to the subscriber, by the 1st of October.
Fisherville, Sept. 1852. Edmund Worth, Rec. Sec.

Home Missions.—Treasurers of churches, Associations, and others in the State of Massachusetts who may be intrusted with funds for the American Baptist Home Mission Society, are requested to send them to the subscriber at Newton Centre, Mass., or to the care of Gould & Lincoln, 59 Washington street, Boston.
J. W. Parkhurst, Agent of the Soc.
Newton Centre, Aug. 29. 38—3w

Dr. Cummings's Tooth Wash and Dentifrice.—These are decidedly the best articles for purifying the breath, cleansing and preserving the teeth and gums, that have ever been offered the public. Dr. Cummings, 24 Tremont Row, being an eminent practical dentist, and having given much thought and study to this important subject—the preservation of the teeth—has prepared a Dentifrice, composed of the most choice and costly ingredients, which received the highest premium at the late Mechanics' Fairs in this city and Lowell.—*Boston Eve. Trav.* 37—

Important to Gentlemen.—I wish all who are in want of Clothing for Spring and Summer wear, to bear in mind that the system which I adopted three years since as an experiment is now in successful operation. At this Establishment all who pay *cash*, have the benefit of cash, and are not charged 25 per cent to offset bad debts. Owing to an increase of trade, I have been obliged to enlarge my rooms, which will now compare with any in the city for beauty and convenience, to which is added a new and splendid stock of Goods. I wish every man who wants clothing in the best manner, of the best materials, and in good taste, and would like to encourage an Establishment of this kind, to try me once and see if these things be true.

Clergymen visiting Boston are invited to call and feel at home, as I have a room with private desk or, purpose for them, which I wish them to occupy without any feelings of delicacy.
42—tf GEO. N. NICHOLS, 96 Washington st.

BOSTON MARKET—RETAIL PRICES.

PROVISIONS.			SEEDS.	
Beef, whole animal, or by the quarter	6 @	9	Clover, North ℔ lb	00 @ [illegible]
Do. fresh, retail	10 @	14	Do. Southern	0 @ [illegible]
Do. corned	8 @	9	Canary, ℔ bu.	2 50 @ [illegible]
Do. mess, bbl.	15 00 @	18 00	Flaxseed, ℔ bu.	2 50 @ [illegible]
Do. navy, mess	8 00 @	9 00	Herds Grass, bu.	3 50 @ [illegible]
Hogs, whole	7 00 @	8 00	Red Top, North bu.	0 00 @ [illegible]
Pork, fresh, retail	9 @	10	Do. Southern	75 @ [illegible]
Do. salt or corned	9 @	10	COAL AND WOOD.	
Do. clear Bost.	00 00 @	25 00	Anthracite, ton	[illegible]
Do. West. clear	24 00 @	00 00	Cannel, ℔ chal.	[illegible]
Do. mess	22 50 @	00 00	Newcastle do.	10 50 @ [illegible]
Do. prime	00 00 @	20 00	Sydney do.	7 00 @ [illegible]
Pigs, roast, each	1 25 @	2 00	Dry Eastern Wood	6 00 @ [illegible]
Do. feet	0 @	8	Nova Scotia	6 50 @ [illegible]
Pigeons, ℔ doz.	1 50 @	2 00	Country Oak	0 00 @ [illegible]
Turkeys, each	1 50 @	2 00	Walnut, &c.	0 00 @ [illegible]
Chickens, each	75 @	1 00	FLOUR AND GRAIN.	
Geese, each	1 00 @	1 50	Flour, Ohio, bbl.	5 00 @ [illegible]
Calves ℔ lb	4 @	07	Do. Genesee, com.	5 12 @ [illegible]
Mutton ℔ lb	4 @	08	Do. do. extra	5 50 @ [illegible]
Lamb, each	2 00 @	5 00	Do. Howard st.	0 00 @ [illegible]
Tripe ℔ lb	8 @	9	Corn, South. yel. flat	68 @ [illegible]
Hams, Boston, lb	14 @	15	Do. do. white flat	62 @ [illegible]
Do. Western	14 @	15	Rye, Northern	74 @ [illegible]
Butter, lump, lb	27 @	30	Oats, do.	40 @ [illegible]
Do. firkin, 1st qual.	20 @	25	Barley, Northern	65 @ [illegible]
Do. do. 2d do.	18 @	20	VEGETABLES.	
Cheese, new milk	8 @	10	Beans, white, bu.	2 00 @ [illegible]
Do. prime sage	10 @	00	Cranberries, bu.	00 @ [illegible]
Do. four-meal	5 @	7	Rhubarb, ℔ lb	0 @ [illegible]
Lard, North, ℔ lb	00 @	12½	Asparagus, ℔ bunch	0 @ [illegible]
Do. West	00 @	10	Radishes, ℔ bunch	00 @ [illegible]
Eggs, fresh, ℔ doz.	00 @	15	Peas, ℔ peck	00 @ [illegible]
HAY.			Pickles ℔ gal.	25 @ [illegible]
Country, ℔ 100 lb	1 15 @	1 25	Peppers	00 @ [illegible]
New Hay	0 00 @	0 00	Squash	0 @ [illegible]
Eastern bale	1 10 @	1 20	Do. marrow ℔ lb	1½ @ [illegible]
Salt do.	00 @	00	Carrots ℔ bush.	50 @ [illegible]
Straw, 100 lb	70 @	80	Onions ℔ peck	25 @ [illegible]
FRUIT.			Beets ℔ peck	00 @ [illegible]
Apples, dried, ℔ lb	00 @	00	Potatoes ℔ bbl.	1 75 @ [illegible]
Do. ℔ bbl.	1 00 @	2 00	Do. ℔ peck	25 @ [illegible]
Do. ℔ peck	25 @	37	Sweet Potatoes, pk.	00 @ [illegible]
Pears, winter, peck	00 @	00	Turnips ℔ peck	00 @ [illegible]
Chestnuts, ℔ bu.	0 00 @	0 00	Cabbages, ℔ head	6 @ [illegible]
Figs, ℔ lb	00 @	0	Spinnage, ℔ peck	00 @ [illegible]
			Tomatoes	@ [illegible]

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1852.

At market, 3821 Cattle—about 2000 Beeves and 823 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, yearlings, two and three years old.

Prices—Market Beef—Extra, $6 50 per cwt.; first quality, $6 00; second quality, 5 @ 5 25; third quality, $4 @ 4 50; ordinary $3 @ 3 50. Hides, $5 per cwt. Tallow, $7 50 @ 6. Pelts 75c. Calf Skins 10c per lb.

Veal Calves, $3 @ 9. 147 at market.

Barrelling Cattle—$4 @ 4 75 per cwt.

Stores—Working Oxen,—$72, 77, 89, @ 104.

Cows and Calves—$15, 18, 22, 25 @ 36.

Yearlings—$4, 5, 6 @ 7.

Two years old, $7, 8, 9 @ 12.

Three years old, $17, 19, 21, 24, 25 @ 35.

Sheep and Lambs—13,827 at market. Prices—Extra, $2 50, 3 @ 5 00. By lot, $1, 1 50, 1 75, $2 @ 2 25.

Swine—778 at market, mostly corn fed fat Hogs. Wholesale—6½ @ 6, c. per lb.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

Thursday, Sept. 30, 1852.

At market, 3100 Beef Cattle, 700 Stores, 21 Working Oxen, 115 Cows and Calves, 7250 Sheep and Lambs, and 850 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra $6 50; first quality $6 00; second do., $5 @ 5 50; third do., $4 50 @ 4.

Stores—Yearlings $5, 5½ @ 7; two years old $7, 10 @ 12, three years old $18, 20 @ 27.

Working Oxen—Sales at $65, 70, 73, 80 @ 85.

Cows and Calves—$18, 20, 23, 25, 31 @ 34.

Sheep and Lambs—$1 50 to 1 75 @ 2; extra $3 @ 3 50.

Swine—6 @ 7c; retail 7½ @ 8c. Fat Hogs 6.

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42— 59 Washington st.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.
SATISFACTORY PROOF
THAT DYSPEPSIA CAN BE CURED.

From B. P. STOW, Esq., Assistant Clerk, U. S. House of Representatives.

Washington, D. C., June 15, 1846.

Dr. Geo. B. Green,—Dear Sir, I feel it not only a pleasure, but a duty, to make known to you, and the public (if you desire it) the surprising effects of the Oxygenated Bitters, in relieving me from that most discouraging disorder, Dyspepsia. I have been afflicted for about seventeen years with the usual attendant symptoms, viz., constipation of the bowels, headache, pain in the chest, flatulence, acidity of the stomach, and severe nausea; and, for months at a time, not the least particle of moisture would appear on the surface of the chest or limbs, and most of the time I was extremely bilious. I have used various remedies, have been strict in my diet, have been dosed with calomel and emetics day after day by physicians, but all to no good purpose. Hearing of the wonderful effects of the Oxygenated Bitters, in the cure of Dyspepsia, I procured some as a last resort; have used four bottles of the medicine, and find the bad symptoms all removed, and myself once more in the enjoyment of health. None but the Dyspeptic sufferer, who has felt all the horrors of the disease, can at all appreciate the value of the medicine. I most sincerely hope that all will make trial of the medicine, and with me be able to rejoice in the return of health.
Respectfully yours, B. P. Stow.

Recent Testimony from J. C. Barter, Collector of the Port of Ogdensburg, New York.

Ogdensburg, Dec. 1, 1851.

Messrs. Reed, Bates & Austin, Boston,—Gentlemen,—I had been much afflicted, for the greatest part of the year ending at last midsummer, with a singular derangement of the bowels, connected with occasional attacks of Dyspepsia. During the last summer, I accidentally took up a paper, containing testimonials respecting your Oxygenated Bitters. In one instance, where relief had followed their use, I found my own symptoms and condition so accurately described, that I determined me upon trying them. I accordingly procured, and have used, several bottles; and find in renovated strength and health, satisfactory evidence, that in my case, they have accomplished all that I could wish.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. Barter.

REED, BATES & AUSTIN, Wholesale Druggists, No. 26 Merchants' Row, Boston, General Agents.
Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5. 47—1m

NEW JUVENILE BOOKS,
FOR SABBATH SCHOOL, OR FAMILY READING.

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THE OFFICER'S DAUGHTER, being a Memoir of Miss Elizabeth Tatton. By the Rev. Octavius Winslow, D. D.

LUCY SEYMOUR; or, It is more blessed to give than to receive. By the author of the "Wilmot Family."

THE WILMOT FAMILY; or, They that deal truly are his delight.

The "Wilmot Family," and "Lucy Seymour," afford very pleasant reading for children who are desirous to found their morality on a theological basis.—*Commonwealth.*

We cordially recommend both the above works to those purchasing books for Sabbath School libraries or as presents to children.—*Zion's Adv.*

It will make a valuable present from a father and mother to their children. We earnestly recommend the book.—*Woburn Jour.*

The book glows with interest to the young reader—so that while it will be a faithful, monitor it will be a favorite, too.—*Mother's Jour.*

IN PRESS—"Green Leaves—from Oak-Wood," finely illustrated.

Published and for sale at the New England Sabbath School Depository, 79 Cornhill, Boston. 42—

BOSTON, 1852.

NEW CARPETINGS!

THE subscribers would inform their patrons, that they are now prepared with a large and fresh stock of Goods in their line, to show the NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES of

English Velvet & Tapestry Brussels Carpetings!

AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES.

Also AMERICAN GOODS, in assortment and very low.

THE BIGELOW BRUSSELS CARPETINGS,

Which, for beauty of design and finish, stand unequalled; together with an assortment of LOW PRICED BRUSSELS, offer an excellent selection of these Staple Goods. We have also a heavy stock of new and handsome styles of THREE-PLY, SUPERFINE and LOW PRICED

Ingrain Carpetings,

together with an assortment of STAIR CARPETS, to match the above grades.

—ALSO—

Painted Floor Cloths, all widths; Bay State Feltings and English Boockings, with all the usual memoranda of our trade.

☞ Our assortment, we flatter ourselves, will allow of selections to meet all tastes, and will be sold at low prices.

WM. P. TENNY & CO.,
CARPET HALL,
OVER MAINE RAILROAD DEPOT, HAYMARKET SQUARE.
42—2mis

JONATHAN PARKER,
IMPORTER OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 8 UNION STREET,
42—tf BOSTON.

TO BE LET, AT NEWTON CENTRE,

A SMALL tenement, of seven rooms, in good repair, pleasantly situated, near the Depot, the post office, two churches, &c., within six miles of Boston.
Apply to Rev. Mr. PARKHURST, on the premises. 42—

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FIVE Second-hand Organs, suitable for small churches all in good order, will be sold for one half the original cost. Prices from $150 to $450 each. For sale by E. H. WADE, 197 Washington st. Boston. 11 1stf

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3. In Egypt!—Verde-Grisane. Eliza Cook's Jour.
4. Chamfort. Frazer's Mag.
5. Lloyd's Household Words.
6. Wreckage. United Service Mag.
7. Shawls. Household Words.
8. The Present Hollow Time. Do.
9. Louis Napoleon and the "Times." Paris Moniteur and London Times.
10. Lord Mahon and Mr. Sparks. Atheneum.
11. London Post Office—French Expedition to South America—Africa. Chambers' Jour.
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With Poetry and Short Articles.
Published weekly at six dollars a year, by E. LITTELL & CO., corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets. 42—

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Holmes & Quimby, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
CHESTER D. HOLMES,
Boston, Sept. 22, 1852. IRA B. QUIMBY.

NOTICE.

The Carpentry business will be carried on at the old stand, No. 164 Hanover street, by C. D. Holmes. The patronage of his former customers and friends is respectfully solicited.
42—3w C. D. HOLMES.

STRONG ON THE GOSPELS.

NEW HARMONY and Exposition of the Gospels. Consisting of a Parallel and Combined Arrangement, on a new Plan, of the Narratives of the four Evangelists, according to the Authorized Translation; and a continuous Commentary, with brief Notes subjoined. Being the first Period of the Gospel History. With a Supplement containing extended Chronological and Topographical Dissertations, and a complete Analytical Index. By James Strong, A. M. Illustrated by Maps and Engravings. 8vo., pp. 500. Price $3.

In point of external finish—paper, printing, binding, and graphic illustration—this is by far the finest book that has yet been issued from the Methodist Book Concern. And the gem is worth the setting. The book is a noble example of the application of genuine learning, unwearied industry, and critical sagacity to that highest of all objects to which the human mind can apply itself—the illustration of the Christian Scriptures.

The Illustrations, nineteen in number, are partly lithographs, tinted to the finest style of the art, partly steel, and partly wood engravings, all executed in the very best manner.

A better Harmony, on a better plan than this of Mr. Strong's does not exist. He has availed himself of all the good things in previous works of a similar kind, and adds the further and excellent features of [illegible] ... [illegible].—*Zion's Herald.*

[illegible]

JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent
New England Methodist Depository,
41—tf 15 Washington st., Boston.

PROUTY & MEARS'S
IMPROVED
HOT-AIR VENTILATING FURNACE.

THE improvements which this Furnace has undergone, and the perfection to which it has been brought, give it a peculiar value in the public estimation.

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It is of seven different sizes, and is adapted to private and public buildings of every description.
DAVID PROUTY & CO.,
41— Nos. 19, 20 & 22 North Market st.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S
IMPROVED ÆOLIAN PIANO-FORTES.
400 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

THESE truly valuable instruments, with the improvements made by the subscribers, especially in their construction and voicing of the Æolian, render them capable of the softest tones of an Æolian Harp, and of being increased in power sufficient for any parlor use; and when combined with the Piano Forte, as the performer can do at pleasure, can be made to imitate the sweet tones of the Flute or the Clarionet, Horn or Bassoon, with one hand, and with the other the Piano Forte accompaniment, "thus combining orchestral effects by the same performer at the same time." The Æolian in no way interferes with the Piano; either can be played alone, or the two united, combining in one instrument all the beauty and varieties of the Piano and Parlor Organ. Piano-Fortes, with or without the Æolian, will be selected by us when desired, and sent to any part of the country, and warranted to give satisfaction, or the money refunded. The Patent is owned by ourselves exclusively for the State of Massachusetts, with the right to vend the same for use in all parts of the United States, and no other person or persons in this State have the right to manufacture these instruments.

By an experience of eight years, and several important improvements, we have brought the Æolian to a perfection attained by no others. The tones of the Æolians are not like the Seraphine, but are equal in purity and richness to the Flute. All our Pianos have the metallic frame, and we can with confidence warrant them to stand any climate, many of which we have known to remain in good order for more than a year without tuning. Great care is constantly exercised to have the materials of the best quality and thoroughly seasoned, and every part of the work done in the most thorough and substantial manner.

We have applied nearly 2000 Æolians within the last eight years, and the demand is very rapidly increasing, so much so that many other makers who have for years been opposed to the Æolians, are now urging us to apply them to their Pianos.

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We have constantly on hand a very large assortment of Pianos, with and without the Æolian. Dealers and the trade generally will be supplied at liberal discounts. T. GILBERT & CO.
T. GILBERT. W. H. JAMESON.
☞ HORACE WATERS, Agent, New York Warerooms, 333 Broadway, N. Y. 40—tf

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.

MR. AND MRS. WILKES Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, will be re-opened on Monday, Sept. 20. Application for admission may be made at the residence, 29 Bowdoin street, on any morning except Saturday. The number of pupils received into the family is limited to eight, where they have all the comforts, affectionate considerations, and watchful attentions as at home.

References are kindly permitted to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Eastburn, D. D., Rev. Baron Stow, D. D., Frederic Tudor, Esq., M. H. Smith, Esq., Boston, Rev. Lucius Paige, Cambridge; John P. Robinson, Esq., Roxbury. 35—4wis

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day associated with him Messrs. WM. E. SMITH and J. FREDERICK ROGERS, and will continue the general STOVE, RANGE, FURNACE, GRATE AND MANTEL TRADE, at his former place of business, 59 and 61 Blackstone street, under the name and style of B. W. DUNKLEE & CO.
Boston, Aug. 2, 1852. B. W. DUNKLEE. 39—4wis

PIERCE'S
ELIPTICAL AIR HEATER.

THIS celebrated VENTILATING FURNACE is offered to the public with the fullest confidence that it is THE Furnace to be adopted and used by all who desire

Health, Comfort and Economy!

Its capacity is adequate to warming and ventilating PUBLIC BUILDINGS and PRIVATE DWELLINGS in the most thorough manner. A number of references can be given in all parts of our Union, where these Furnaces may be seen in successful operation. Also, several sizes of the best

PORTABLE FURNACE

now in use, fitted for Churches, Factories, School Houses, Dwellings, &c. This principle is applied to a SCHOOL STOVE, designed to be set on a plan for the most thorough ventilation of crowded School Rooms, Halls, &c., and is worthy the attention of those prudent School Committees who are determined to have the best article in the market.

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VENTILATORS, REGISTERS, PARLOR AND CHAMBER GRATES;
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Also—COOKING RANGES, and COOKING STOVES, of the MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.

Also—A great variety of open and close Store, Hall, Office, Parlor and Chamber STOVES, of new and beautiful designs of 1852.

For sale, wholesale and retail, AT LOW PRICES, at the STOVE, RANGE AND FURNACE ESTABLISHMENT,
59 AND 61 BLACKSTONE STREET,
B. W. DUNKLEE & CO.
39—4wis

BREAD STUFFS.
S. G. BOWDLEAR & CO.,
NO. 17, LONG WHARF,

HAVE for sale a variety of brands of Wheat Flour, in barrels and half barrels, for Family and Bakers' use. Flour in barrels and bags from the East Boston and Suffolk County Mills. Also, Wheat Meal, Rye Flour, White Corn Flour, best bolted Meal, Oat Meal, Oat Flour, Buckwheat, Hominy and Samp, Cracked Wheat or Groats, in barrels and bags. Hecker's Farina and Orvis and Oswego Corn Starch in boxes. 39—3mis

CHURCH AND BARN VANES.

THE Vane as used on either churches or barns combines both usefulness and ornament. The subscriber has had many years' experience in the making of Vanes, and has manufactured a large number which have given uniform satisfaction. His patterns have been procured at much pains and expense, and embrace quite a variety of those most approved and sought after. His construction of Vanes is under his own eye and of the best and most durable material, copper only being used. Those in want of Vanes for either Churches or Barns, are invited to make trial of those made by the subscriber. On the score of expense, strength and beauty, they will be found to be what is required. I. S. TOMPKINS,
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AND FANCY LABEL PRINTERS,
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BOARD, including washing, lights and fuel, $1 92 per week.

There are three Terms annually, which open and close as follows. The Summer Term commences on the 2d Wednesday in April, and ends on the 4th Wednesday in July, at which time the annual examination occurs. Fall Term opens on the 4th Wednesday in August, and closes on the 4th Wednesday in November. Winter Term opens on the 2d Wednesday in December, and closes on the 4th Wednesday in March.

For reference and particulars, Catalogues will be forwarded by application to SILAS BRUCE, Sec.
West Townsend, Mass., June 27, 1850. 32—istf

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E. D. EVERETT,
NO. 61 1-2 HANOVER STREET,
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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

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41—

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40—4mis

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An excellent manual for Schools and Choirs, and a pleasant and useful book for amateurs and for family practice.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

[illegible]

RICE & KENDALL, Publishers,
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CHIMNEY PIECES AND PIER SLABS,

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These Chimney Pieces and Pier Slabs are new and beautiful articles, superior in appearance and much lower in price than any other in the market; can be made of any dimensions, and are sold at less rates. They are very highly polished, retain their beauty much longer than the common marble, and are not injured or defaced by coal gas, smoke or acids.

Architects, builders and others, are invited to examine them. Samples can be seen at the Stores of
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MILES PRATT, Nos. 25 and 27 Blackstone street;
And at the Office of the Company,
No. 81 Cornhill, (up stairs.)
PIER SLABS furnished with Bronzed and other kinds of Brackets. JOSEPH STORY, Agent.
18—ostf6mos

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MOROCCO,
KID, AND BOOT SKINS, LININGS,
BINDINGS, &c. &c.,
—AND—
GENERAL LEATHER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 26 North Market Street,
CHARLES PACKER. BOSTON.
N. B. Sumac and Goat Skins for sale. 47—1yl

CHILSON'S PATENT
World's Fair Prize Medal
FURNACE.

WE are happy to announce that CHILSON'S PATENT AIR WARMING AND VENTILATING FURNACE, as recently improved and patented, is declared by high and reliable authority, to be the

BEST FURNACE IN THE WORLD.

Not only is this Furnace, and our system of ventilation, proved and declared to be the best mode of Warming and Ventilating Dwellings, Churches, School Houses, Academies, Court and State Houses, Hospitals, Stores, &c., in nearly all the cities and towns in the United States, but is meeting with equal favor in the CANADAS, ENGLAND, RUSSIA, and other Foreign Countries. It has been awarded at the recent Fairs in this country, GOLD and SILVER MEDALS First Premiums, and lastly, the GREAT PRIZE MEDAL at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON. It has been subjected to the most rigid investigation and severe practical tests, and unanimously declared the best. (See the printed reports of the Fairs, also city and State public committees on public buildings.) We have more than twenty five hundred references, many of whom are professional gentlemen, whose scientific attainments in such matters are well known. To attain this desirable object, the inventor of this Furnace first abandoned the manufacture of the common [illegible] Hot Air Furnaces seven years since, under the settled conviction, that red hot iron furnaces burn the oxygen out of the air, producing an unhealthy, scorching, disagreeable odor, unfit to inhaled by human beings; besides the constant cracking and burning out of the pots, which permits the poisonous gases to escape and mingle with the air; and then the annoyance and expense of repairs, new pots, &c. He now has the satisfaction of knowing that his efforts to secure a healthful, economical, and durable apparatus, for thoroughly warming and ventilating buildings, has been entirely successful. They possess the following advantages: purity of air, powerful heaters, economical plan for burning anthracite, bituminous coals or wood, all equally well—flues easily cleaned out—great durability of furnace, not liable to repairs for a life time; perfect safety against setting buildings on fire in which they are located; may be set in low cellars. Sizes for all classes of buildings. Also, 4 sizes of new and superior

PORTABLE FURNACES.—Dr. Clark's Improved BOSTON SCHOOL STOVE.

REGISTERS of all descriptions. HOT-AIR GRATES; ROOM VENTILATORS, &c.

Emerson's celebrated VENTILATORS for Roofs of Buildings and Smoky Chimneys, &c. COOKING RANGES, with or without Bath Boilers, and Hot-Air Fixtures. All sizes and styles of those beautiful

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Architects, Builders, and the public generally, please examine our extensive assortment. Personal attention given to warming and ventilating buildings in any part of the country.

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FAMILY LINENS.
BENJ. JACOBS,
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HAS THIS DAY received cases of 4-4, 7-8 and 9-8 LINENS, of various qualities.

B. J. having made an arrangement with one of the best manufacturers in Ireland, to be regularly supplied with this style of Goods, they being particularly manufactured and bleached for him, he can with the greatest confidence recommend them to be of a superior BLEACH and FABRIC, probably better than any Goods in the market, quite equal to the best quality of the OLD FASHIONED LINENS of thirty years ago.

Purchasers in want of Goods that can be depended upon for their DURABILITY, are respectfully invited to examine the assortment.
38—6wis

NEW FALL CARPETS.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
PETTES & LOVEJOY,
SUMMER STREET,
NEXT TO THE CORNER OF WASHINGTON STREET,

HAVE just received, direct from the English manufacturers, 150 PIECES of the best quality

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS.
100 PIECES EXTRA RICH VELVET TAPESTRY CARPETS.

Also—Received by the "Parliament," packet of the 16th August, a still further supply of the latest patterns of English CARPETS.

Also—Extra quality of American, Brussels, Tapestry and Velvet CARPETS, a few of which being slightly imperfect will be sold at low prices.

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS, from all the manufactories; superfine Carpets, chamber Carpets, Patent TAPESTRY INGRAINS, or Transversely Carpetings, Stair Carpetings, Floor OIL CLOTHS, and every other article in their line in great variety.

These Carpets have all been ordered, and purchased previous to THE RECENT ADVANCE in the price of Carpets, and sales will be continued at OLD PRICES.
39—4wis PETTES & LOVEJOY.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT FRAMINGHAM.

THE Fall Term will commence on Monday, September 13. Instruction is given in all the branches of an English and Classical education. The School is limited in its number and is designed to be a pleasant *home* to its pupils. Their comfort and happiness have always been studied and have uniformly been secured. Refer to the following gentlemen. Thomas Hastings, 16 Commercial Wharf, Lyman Perry, 10 South Market street, Russell Hallett, 339 Washington street, Jas. W. Clark, 102 Milk street, and to J. W. Olmstead, one of the editors of this paper, who resides in the neighborhood of the school. J. W. BROWN.
35—3mis

PARK SCHOOL.

THE Fall Term will begin on Monday, Sept. 13th. In the mean time, pupils will find one of the teachers at the rooms in Park street, daily, from 9 to 12 A. M. D. B. TOWER.
35—1stf

WATCHMAN & REFLECTOR. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1852. VOLUME XXXIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

A REMARKABLE DREAM AND ITS FULFILMENT.

The brother in the ministry who communicates to us the following, is one of the most reliable of men, and one whose statements, consequently, are worthy of entire credit. The coincidence here related is truly singular:

In the summer of 1848, the Rev. ——, of New York, sailed for England, on board one of the packet-ships belonging to the Collins Dramatic line, a short time before the introduction of ocean steamers on the Atlantic. After a short residence of a few weeks in England, he returned to New York by the same vessel. The voyage home was protracted, and far from pleasant. The winds were, for the greater part of the time contrary, and the passengers, among whom were several ladies, were dejected and weary. One morning as they assembled at breakfast, they seemed to be more than usually desponding, and one lady in particular, the wife of the captain, was more so than any of the others. Mr. —— rallied her upon her dejected appearance, and asked her why she was so very desponding. She said her spirits were unusually depressed, owing to a dream she had had the previous night, and which made a very deep impression upon her mind, so much so, that she believed it was a reality, and not a mere imagination. She was urged by the company to tell her dream. She said that her son, whom they had left on their farm in Connecticut, appeared to her in her dream, and pointing to his side, in which there seemed to be a deep wound, said, "Mother, I am dead," and immediately vanished from her sight.

All present at table sympathized with the lady, and the dream was immediately entered in the log-book of the vessel. After buffeting the winds for a number of days, at last they made the Hook, when they were boarded by a pilot. On stepping on board, instead of the usual cheerful salutation, he quickly inquired for Captain ——, who, coming upon deck, he immediately addressed, saying he was sorry to be the bearer of sad tidings, but the letter which he handed him, he said, would inform him particularly of the event. Without a word in reply, the Captain went below and opened the letter, which was from the agents of the vessel. It informed him, that on a certain day his son had gone out a gunning, and that in crossing a fence, his gun went off and lodged its contents in his side, killing him instantly. The log book was called for, and it was found that his death corresponded exactly with the date of the dream.

This remarkable dream, from its exact and literal fulfilment, is worthy of being recorded, and though I thought so at the time it was related to me by Mr. S—— soon after his return, yet I postponed doing so, thinking the Rev. gentleman might himself so do of his own accord, but a friend to whom I had communicated it, urged me to publish it, and I promised compliance, in the hope of advancing the interests of those inquiries that connect themselves with the human mind, but which, after all that has been written, is involved in almost total mystery, and is likely to remain so, until we "shuffle off this mortal coil." J. J.

MEMORY AND ITS CAPRICES.

It is not uncommon to find the memory retentive on some subjects, yet extremely deficient on others. In the notice of the death of Miss Addison, daughter of the celebrated Addison, that took place in 1797, it is stated that "she inherited her father's memory, but none of the discriminating powers of his understanding; with the retentive faculties of Jedediah Buxton, she was a perfect imbecile. She could go on in any part of her father's works, and repeat the whole, but was incapable of speaking or writing an intelligible sentence." Cases of occasional forgetfulness on matters of interest to the mind are among the strange caprices of memory. When Dr. Priestly was preparing the dissertations prefixed to his "Harmony of the Gospels," he had taken great pains to inform himself on a subject which had been under discussion, relative to the Jewish passover. He transcribed the result of his researches, and laid the paper aside. His attention being called to something else, a fortnight elapsed before the subject again occurred to his mind. The same pains were taken that he had bestowed on it before. The fruits of his labor were again written out. So completely had he forgotten that he had before copied out exactly the same paragraphs and reflections, that it was only when he found the papers on which he had transcribed them that it was recalled to his recollection. At times, he has read his own published writings without recognizing them.

The memory is often disturbed or upset by some injury to the brain. A fall, a sudden blow, or disease, may *obliterate all recollection*. We have heard of those who have suffered from such, who have forgotten every friend and relation, and never knew the face of one belonging to them again. But the effects are sometimes very strange and partial, and totally beyond our comprehension. The functions of the memory, in some cases, are suspended for a time, but, on recovery, taken up at the very point where they were deprived of their power. Dr. Abercrombie was acquainted with a lady who had an apoplectic seizure while at cards. From Thursday evening till Sunday morning she was quite unconscious. At length she spoke, and the first words she uttered were "What is trump?"

By a fall from his horse, a gentleman, who was an admirable scholar, received a severe hurt on the head. He recovered, but his learning was gone, and he had actually to commence his education again by the very first step, the learning of the alphabet. A less unfortunate scholar, meeting with a similar accident, lost none of his acquirements but his Greek; but it was irrevocably lost. A strange caprice of memory is recorded in the case of Dr. Broussanet. An accident which befel him brought on an attack of apoplexy. When he recovered, he had utterly lost the power of pronouncing or writing proper names, or any substantive, while his memory supplied adjectives in profusion, by the application of which he distinguished whatever he wished to mention. In speaking of any one, he would designate him by calling him after the shape or color for which he was remarkable. If his hair was red, he called him "red;" if above the usual height, he named him "tall;" if he wanted his hat, he asked for his "black;" if his "blue" or "brown" was required, it was a *coat* of the color that he called for. The same mode of mentioning plants was that which he made use of. As he was a good botanist, he was well acquainted with a vast number, but he could never call them by their names.

Among the great variety of cases cited by Mr. Millingen, M. D., in his most entertaining work on "The Curiosities of Medicine," is one of a man who could only recollect the first syllable of the words he used. Some have confused substantives altogether, calling their watch a hat, and ordering up paper when they wanted coals; others have transposed the letters of the word which they intended to use. A musician, laboring under this partial loss of memory, was known to call his flute a *tufle*, thus employing every letter in the right word. Curious anagrams, it is stated, have been made in this way, and innumerable names for persons and various things invented. An extraordinary case of periodic recollection had occurred in an old man, who had forgotten all the events of his former life, unless they were recalled to his memory by some occurrence; yet every night he regularly recollected some particular circumstance of his early days. There are, indeed, very extraordinary cases of a sudden rush of recollections. A gentleman with whom we are acquainted, mentioned that at one time he was in imminent danger of being drowned, and that in the brief space of some moments all the events of his life were vividly recalled. There have been similar instances; indeed, were we to transcribe one-third of the remarkable cases of the caprice of memory, we should far exceed our limits. Some very wonderful details are given of those which have been known to occur in the somnambulist state. Dr. Dyce, of Aberdeen, describes the case of a girl who was subject to such attacks. During these, she would converse with the bystanders, answering their questions. Once she went through the whole of the baptismal service of the Church of England. On awakening, she had no recollection of what had occurred in her state of somnambulism, but, on falling into it again, she would talk over all that had passed and been said while it continued. During one of these paroxysms, she was taken to church, where she appeared to attend to the service with great devotion. She was much affected by the sermon, and shed tears at one passage. When restored to a waking state, she had not the faintest recollection whatever of the circumstance; but, in the following paroxysm, her recollection of the whole matter was most accurate; her account of it was as vivid as possible. Not only did she describe every thing, but she gave the subject of the sermon, repeating *verbatim* the passage at which she had wept. Thus she appeared endowed with two memories—one for the waking state, and the other for that mysterious sleep.

There are some very affecting cases of the partial loss of memory, from sudden misfortune and from untoward accidents. The day was fixed for the marriage of a young clergyman and one to whom he was most tenderly attached. Two days before the appointed time, he went out with a young friend, who was going to shoot. The gun went off accidentally. He instantly fell, and it was found that part of the charge had lodged in his forehead. For some days, his life was despaired of but at the end of that time he was pronounced out of danger. The happiness, however, which had hung on his existence was forever gone. She who had watched by him night and day, had a trial more bitter than his death; he was deranged; his memory retained nothing but the idea of his approaching marriage. Every recollection, every thought was absorbed in that one idea. His whole conversation related to the preparations. He never would speak on any other subject. It was always within two days of the happy time. Thus years and years went over. Youth passed, and still two days more would wed him to her who was fondly loved as ever. And thus he reached his eightieth year, and sunk into the grave.

ENTERING HEAVEN.

Softly part away the tresses
From her forehead of pale clay,
And across her quiet bosom
Let her pale hands lightly lay;
Never idle in her lifetime
Were they folded thus away.

She hath lived a life of labor,
She is done with toil and care,
She hath lived a life of sorrow,
She has nothing more to bear,
And the lips that never murmured
Never more shall move in prayer.

You who watched with me beside her,
As her last of nights went by,
Know how calmly she assured us
That her hour was drawing nigh;
How she told us sweetly smiling,
She was glad that she could die.

Many times from off the pillow
Lifting up her face to hear,
She had seemed to watch and listen,
Half in hope and half in fear,
Often asking those about her
If the day were drawing near.

Till at last, as one aweary,
To herself she murmured low,
"Could I see him, could I bless him
Only once before I go;
If he knew that I was dying,
He would come to me I know."

Drawing then my head down gently,
Till it lay beside her own,
Said she, "Tell him in his anguish,
When he finds that I am gone,
That the bitterness of dying
Was to leave him here alone."

"Leave me now, my dear ones, leave me,
You are wearied all, I know;
You have been so kind and watchful,
You can do no more below,
And if none I love are near me
'Twill be easier to go.

"Let your warm hands chill not slipping
From my finger's icy tips,
Be there not the touch of kisses
On my uncaressing lips,
Let no kindness see the darkening,
Of my eye's last, long eclipse.

"Never think of me as lying
By the dismal mould o'erspread,
But above the soft white pillow,
Folded underneath my bed,
And of summer flowers weaving
A rich embroidery o'er my head.

"Think of the immortal spirit
Living up above the sky,
And of how my face, there wearing
Light of immortality,
Looking earthward, is o'erlaying
The white bastions of the sky."

Stilling then, with one last effort,
All her weakness and her wo,
She seemed wrapped in pleasant visions
But to wait her time to go;
For she never after midnight
Spoke of anything below.

But kept murmuring very softly
Of cool streams and pleasant bowers,
Of a pathway winding brightly,
Where the fields were white with flowers!
And at daybreak she had entered
On a better life than ours. [*Phœbe Carey.*

MARINE DIVING.

The following interesting account of the second attempt to reach the wreck of the steamer Atlantic, was furnished the Buffalo Commercial, by Mr. John Green, the diver:

"Mr. Green, therefore, arrayed himself in the marine armor, and started on his second trip to the bottom of Lake Erie. He descended without any difficulty, and landed directly in the interior of the steamer's smoke-pipe, the top and sides of which he felt with his feet and hands. He was then elevated again some little distance, and alighted the second time on the braces, following down until he got on to the cross braces. He did not, however, succeed in making a firm footing on the deck, owing to the unsteadiness of the small steamer used upon the occasion, which communicated too much motion to the hose and ropes. There was much risk of the intrepid diver getting entangled in the ropes and woodwork, so as to be unable to extricate himself or to tear the dress, and being again elevated, he descended a third time alongside and clear of the wreck. He now went down fourteen feet below the upper deck, and even with the guards, his head being *one hundred and thirty-nine feet*, and his feet being *one hundred and forty-four feet* below the surface of Lake Erie. This is the deepest dive ever made, one hundred and twenty-six feet being the greatest depth ever before reached. The new hose was found to be perfectly successful; the diver felt quite at ease, and went down and up without the slightest injury to dress, pipes, or man.

The marine armor consists of a perfectly air-tight India-rubber dress, topped by a copper helmet, with a clear, thick plate of glass in front. The pipes which supply and exhaust the air, lead from the top of this helmet. The pumping requires much labor; four and sometimes six men being employed upon it at the same time, and compelled to work hard at that. A great pressure of air is experienced by the diver upon his lungs, equal to seventy-five pounds to the inch, and very few individuals could bear it for any length of time. When first going into the dress, the sensation of oppression is very overcoming, but passes away in a great measure after entering the water. When a depth of ten feet is reached in the descent, the dress becomes entirely emptied of air and collapsed to the body, causing a pressure all over the diver equal to the heft of a ten pound weight, excepting as to the head, which is protected by the copper helmet. The difficulty of breathing now becomes great, and a painful sensation is experienced by the diver, the jaws becoming distended, and the head seemingly splitting. This continues until after descending another ten or twelve feet, when the pain is relieved, the diver feels comfortable, and experiences no further inconvenience.

When about sixty feet below the surface, hundreds of the legitimate inhabitants of the water surrounded the diver, nibbling at their strange visitor as though he were 'food for the fishes.' After reaching seventy-five feet, all is perfectly dark—a black, impenetrable darkness—and an electric flame plays around the inside of the helmet, caused by the friction of the pump. At about one hundred and six feet, the water is very cold, being in the present season within four or five degrees of freezing."

DURATION OF VITALITY IN SEEDS.

Dr. Lindley, the eminent botanist and author, says:—"I have now before me three raspberry plants, which have been raised in the garden of the Horticultural Society, from seeds taken from the stomach of a man, whose skeleton was found thirty feet below the surface of the earth, at the bottom of a barrow which was opened near Dorchester. He had been buried with some coins of the Emperor, Hadrian." It is supposed the body had lain in that place 1,600 or 1,700 years.

Near Stirling, in Scotland, the workmen engaged in laying bare the clay soil, underlaying fourteen feet of peat log, for cultivation, threw out some clay in which the parish clergyman, who was looking on, espied some seeds. He took them and planted them, and they produced a species of chrysanthemum.

Some years ago, some well-diggers in Maine struck, at twenty feet below the surface, and a distance of forty miles from the sea, a layer of sand, which excited curiosity, as none similar, so far as known, existed nearer than the sea beach. It was scattered about the spot, and in a year or two the ground was overgrown with young beach plums, which had never been seen before except on the beach.

The seeds of the beach plums and chrysanthemum must have lain buried for ages. The duration of vitality in seeds seems to be unlimited, or nearly so, provided they are in conditions which neither call their properties into exercise, nor occasion their decay. Those conditions favorable to the preservation of seeds, are a low temperature, dryness, and exclusion from the influences of oxygen. Seeds may be kept many years without injury, if moisture and oxygen be entirely excluded, if the temperature be low and uniform, and the moisture slight, so as not to cause them to decay. Seeds preserved in the herbarium of Tournefort, a French naturalist, were found to retain their vitality after the lapse of nearly a century.—*New England Farmer.*

THE SEVEN ANCIENT WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

These were, 1st. The brass Colossus of Rhodes, 120 feet high, built by Cares, A. D. 288, occupying 12 years in making. It stood across the harbor of Rhodes 66 years, and was then thrown down by an earthquake. It was bought by a Jew, from the Saracens, who loaded 900 camels with the brass.

2. The Pyramids of Egypt. The largest one engaged 360,000 workmen 30 years in building, and has now stood at least 3,000 years.

3. The Aqueducts of Rome, invented by Appius Claudius, the censor.

4. The Labyrinth of Psammetichus, on the banks of the Nile, containing within one continued wall 1,000 houses, and 12 royal palaces, all covered with marble, and having only one entrance. The building was said to contain 3,000 chambers, and a hall built of marble, adorned with statutes of the gods.

5. The Pharos of Alexandria, a tower built by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in the year 282 B. C. It was erected as a lighthouse, and contained magnificent galleries of marble—a large lantern at the top, the light of which was seen near a hundred miles off; mirrors of enormous sizes were fixed round the galleries, reflecting everything on the sea. A common tower is now erected in its place.

6. The Walls of Babylon, built by order of Semiramis, or Nebuchadnezzar, and finished in one year, by 200,000 men. They were of immense thickness.

7. The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, completed in the reign of Servius, sixth king of Rome. It was 450 feet long, 200 broad, and supported by 126 marble pillars, 70 feet high. The beams and doors were of cedar, the rest of the timber cyprus. It was destroyed by fire B. C. 365.

THE ATMOSPHERE.

The atmosphere is mainly composed of two gases, which are invisible but not imponderable bodies, and everywhere surround the planet like an ocean. It has a mean depth of some forty-five miles. The gases which form the air are called *nitrogen and oxygen.* According to accurate analysis of dry, pure air, made by M. M. Dumas and Boussingault, 100 parts consist of 20.8 oxygen and 99.2 nitrogen. These chemists found from 2 to 5 parts of carbonic acid in 10,000 of atmosphere.

Undoubtedly there are other volatile and gaseous bodies in the atmosphere, in a state so extremely diluted and diffused as to escape all chemical tests. Sir Robert Kane found that sulphuretted hydrogen will pass through a thin piece of India-rubber into the atmosphere against a pressure equal to 50 times the weight of common air. Gaseous compounds of phosphorus, chlorine and sulphur, are constantly discharged from decaying animal and vegetable substances into the atmosphere. These gases fall to the earth again in rain water. It is one of the laws peculiar to all gases, that the presence of one in any given space does not in the least prevent several others from occupying the vacancies left between atoms of gas that seem to repel each other with singular aversion. The facility with which the atmosphere takes up vapor when water evaporates, is familiar to all. This capacity to hold immense quantities of water imbibed from the ocean, lakes, rivers, the foliage of trees, and moist earth, in a volatile condition, to be distributed over broad continents, is a wonderful provision of nature. But the filling of the air with water, like a wet sponge, is less remarkable than the contrivance for squeezing the sponge, so to speak, and causing the diffused moisture to fall in gentle rains, snows, and dews. The drying of the atmosphere, after it has been saturated with water, is a phenomenon, without which it would never rain; nor could there be any springs, rivers, land plants or animals on the globe. This precipitation of water is effected by a change of temperature, which change is the result of the revolution of the earth on its axis, and of solar heat. Day and night, spring, summer, autumn and winter, with their ever varying temperature, varying winds and clouds, and constantly changing humidity, are all results of fixed laws, which invite the research of every reasoning mind.

REMARKABLE FACULTIES OF THE ARABS.

A French surgeon, who has seen service in Algiers, states the following facts respecting the remarkable perceptive powers of the Arabs. They wonderfully illustrate the degree to which the faculties of man may be improved:

"The Arabs are gifted with remarkable dexterity in steering without compass, recognizing a footstep imperceptible to the common eye, scenting the water at a distance, and finding their way by marks which would escape the most observant European. A Saharian once affirmed to Col. Daumas, 'I am not considered remarkably sharp-sighted, but I can distinguish a goat from a sheep at the distance of a day's journey; and I know some who smell the smoke of a pipe, or of broiled meat, at thirty miles. We all know each other by the track of our feet in the sand, for no one tribe walks like another, nor does a wife leave the same footprint as an unmarried woman. If a hare has passed, we know by its footprint whether it is male or female, and in the latter case, whether it is with young. If we see the stone of a date, we know the particular tree that produced it.'"

THE WATERMELON.

A few years ago I recollected to have seen in some agricultural newspaper, directions for the raising of fine watermelons on any kind of soil. It was simply, in substance, to sink holes to the depth of about eighteen inches, and about the same number of inches square, in squares of not less than ten feet apart. Into these holes place stable manure, mixing it well, about half and half with the original soil. In these places plant the seeds of the melon, covering to the depth of some five or six inches. Leave but one vine in a place and but one stem on a vine. With a sharp knife cut all the little clinging tendrils, and let the vine grow. I have tried it, and found the success to be beyond my most sanguine expectations. The melons are much larger than those raised in the ordinary way, and the flavor is altogether superior.—*Granite Far.*

For the Watchman and Reflector.

THE BOOK OF INSPIRATION.

Oh, bring the holy book!
Its words are pure as ether of yon sky,
Truths, from their essence, on its pages lie,
And brightly beameth e'er the spirit-eye,
Which loves this holy book.

Oh, bring the word inspired!
It tells the wonders which our God hath wrought,
And wide proclaims that all have found who sought
That God, whose wisdom mocks man's deepest thought.
Oh, bring the word inspired!

Praise to His holy name,
Who gave this volume as a guiding star;—
Inspired by Him, who, from His throne afar,
In pity looks on all who wandering are,
A welcome gift it came.

Welcome to all the pure;
Welcome forever is God's holy word
To all, whose ears His promises have heard,
And who by them to deeds of love are stirred;
And long shall it endure.

All things on which we look
Shall pass away, and still God's word remain;—
Volume inspired! to be perused again
Perchance, in mem'ry, when we bliss attain;
Then bring the holy book!

Nantucket, Mass. F. A. H.

Religious Census of Canada West.—The returns of the last census of Canada West are thus classified in respect to the number of adherents to religious denominations. There is interest in the following statistics:

CENSUS OF CANADA WEST BY CREEDS.

Church of England,	233,928
Church of Scotland,	57,713
Church of Rome,	167,930
Free Presbyterians,	61,930
Other Presbyterians,	81,979
Wesleyan Methodists,	96,679
Episcopal Methodists,	41,022
New Con. Methodists,	7,726
Other Methodists,	60,186
Baptists,	45,475
Independents or Congregationalists,	7,931
Quakers or Friends,	7,497
Universalists,	2,688
Unitarians,	833
Lutherans,	13,085
Not known,	2,836
No Creed given,	36,801
All other Creeds not classed,	31,345
Total	952,003

CENSUS OF CANADA WEST BY RACES.

English,	83,482
Irish,	117,055
Scotch,	75,700
French Canadians,	26,500
Other Canadians,	523,327
Germans,	9,721
Americans,	43,460
All others,	13,760
Total	952,003

Many persons imagine that no music can be composed without the aid of an instrument. Beethoven was deaf, yet he was the author of some of the most divine harmonies that ever were scored. A musical doctor of the present day, a countryman of our own, has been long bedridden. He has had a little table so constructed as to enable him to go on with his notation in bed. The doctor works with two pens, one in his right hand, the other in his left; with one he notes his bass, with the other his tenor, &c. It is very laughable to see him, when the bass pen is dry, dip unconsciously the tenor pen, already full, into the inkstand, or *vice versa.* Another musical genius of the present time, when composing, has been known to leave his table, and deliberately dip his pen in the washstand basin. Both of these gentlemen compose "most eloquent music" without the help of any instrument.—*Musical Times.*

YEAST.

The bitterness of yeast, which is often a cause of complaint, may be removed by straining it through bran, or by dipping red hot charcoal in it. But the most effectual and easily available remedy is, to put the yeast in a large pan and cover it with well or spring water, changing it every three or four hours. The bran seems to impair the strength, and the coal sometimes stains it, but the water purifies it in color and taste.

The mode of using water for keeping and purifying yeast, has been adopted by some of the American housekeepers with entire success. So says the Gardener's Chronicle.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN PSALMIST.

A COLLECTION of Hymns and Sacred Songs, for the use of Baptist Churches. By Rev. Sidney Dyer.

In social and revival meetings the large pulpit hymn books have proved too cumbersome, as well as deficient in a class of hymns suitable for these occasions of warm and familiar religious enjoyment. This volume has been originated to supply these defects. Its arrangement is as brief and simple as possible, so as to give the least trouble in finding the desired number on the spur of the moment, as is often necessary in protracted meetings.

The order observed in Baptist churches, in the South and West, has been strictly copied in the arrangement of subjects, without any inversion; baptism is not put out of the way in the latter pages, but in its proper position, immediately after the convert; and as the custom is to sing, while each member of the church gives the candidate the right hand, a full selection for this and other occasions of manifesting Christian fellowship, is placed in immediate connection: this will be found a great improvement on all similar books.

In selecting the hymns, special care was exercised to use only such as were adapted both to the occasion and the class of religious emotions naturally brought into exercise. All didacticism, as far as possible, has been avoided: we look to the pulpit for expositions of Christian doctrines, and to the hymn book as the vehicle for expressing religious feelings.

Many good hymns were handed about in manuscript. These, as far as they could be obtained, and were found of sufficient lyrical excellence, have been incorporated with those of long-standing popularity. A large number of choice pieces will be found in this collection, not found in any other; these are the result of many years' attention to the subject. To the whole, a few original hymns have been added, some of which, it is hoped, will not be found wholly unworthy of acceptance by the denomination.

The best work of the kind extant.—*Louisville Jour.*

For seasons of revivals, baptizing, and receiving members into church fellowship, this work will bear away the palm of excellence.—*Western Recorder.*

It will certainly come into general use wherever its merits become known.—*Louisville Courier.*

In making the selections, regard has been had rather to what is old and approved than to what is new—rather to devotional sentiments than poetic beauty—rather to the expression of religious feeling than didactic instruction. Some original hymns add to the value of the collection. The collection will be found a very acceptable assistant to social worship, and to seasons of revival.—*Western Watchman, St. Louis.*

The compiler is well prepared, from his talents, tastes and associations, to prepare a work of this kind for the Southwestern section.—*Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati.*

Exhibits both good taste and judgment.—*Religious Herald, Richmond, Va.*

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From Rev. D. R. Campbell, President of Georgetown College, Kentucky.—The compiler has done a good service to the cause of social worship.

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From Rev. Wm. Vaughn, Bloomfield, Ky.—There is just enough, and not too much of it.

From Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D., Pastor of the Second Baptist Church, St. Louis, Mo.—Well adapted to social and revival meetings, and worthy of an extensive circulation. I have obtained a copy, and we are about to introduce it into our Lecture room.

From Rev. A. W. La Rue, Pastor of the East Baptist Church, Louisville, Ky.—I feel no hesitation in saying, that it is admirably adapted to the services of social worship.

From Rev. R. B. C. Howell, D. D., President of the Southern Baptist Convention, and Pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Richmond, Va.—I find it very good. Its small size gives it, in many respects, an advantage over similar books of higher pretensions.

From Rev. J. B. Taylor, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention. For social meetings, a small book, prepared with the taste and judgment exercised in compiling yours, must always have a preference over those of larger size.

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26—Imoslmis

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EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, GRAHAM FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT, GROATS, BOLTED INDIAN MEAL, RICE FLOUR, CORN STARCH, SUFFOLK MILLS FLOUR, in Barrels and Bags. For sale at 13 LONG WHARF, by DANA & CHASE.
Geo. Dana. Henry S. Chase. Thomas S. Chase.
4—1y

WANTED

ONE HUNDRED efficient Agents, to sell by subscription, splendid ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL WORKS. L. P. CROWN & CO., Publishers, 61 Cornhill, Boston.
37—

CARD.

GENTLEMEN wishing a well made and perfect fitting Shirt, are respectfully invited to call and examine the CELEBRATED EUREKA SHIRT, at FAXON'S, 327 Washington, corner of West street.

N. B. Orders executed with promptness, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.
31—tf

SHAKER GREY PANTS.

JUST received, a few pieces of Real Shaker Grey Cassimeres, which will be made to order at the low price of $5. KIMBALL & FISK, 28 Washington st.
34—2m

MILLS & FORRISTALL,

NO. 8, NORTH MARKET SQUARE, Near Faxon's Sign of a Large Boot, BOSTON.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CUTLERY, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, Gold and Silver Pencils, and Gold Pens, Silver Spoons and Toys, COMBS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, BLANK BOOKS, PRINTS, BRUSHES, Shaving Apparatus, Pocket Books, Wallets, Steel Pens, PAPER AND STATIONERY, VIOLINS, ACCORDIANS, AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS;

With an endless variety of FANCY GOODS, which they will buy, sell, or exchange, on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Traders from the country are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.
E. S. MILLS. P. J. FORRISTALL.

Watches and Jewelry repaired in the neatest manner.

M & F. are Agents for the sale of C. A. Cobb's superior Pocket Books and Wallets. Also American Cutlery.

GRAFTON & CO., IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving by arrivals from France and England every desirable style of Men's Gloves, Hosiery, Under Garments, Scarfs, Cravats, Braces, Pocket Hdkfs. &c. viz., best quality Kid, Silk, Buck and Castor Gloves, from the most celebrated fabricants in Paris.

HOSIERY. Merino, Vigonia, Worsted, Angola, Silk, Cotton, and [illegible] Lambs Wool Half Hose, fashioned in the most approved manner.

SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, together with Merino, Buckskin, Lambs Wool, and other [illegible] adapted to the season, at most favorable prices.

G. & Co., manufacture Shirts, Linen Collars, Neck [illegible] which will be sold in quantities, at prices most advantageous to the trade, at their Wholesale and Retail Furnishing Warehouse, [illegible] Washington street, Joys Building, Boston.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

THE New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, [illegible] Merchants' Bank Building, 28 State street, Boston, insure Lives on the Mutual principle.

Guaranty Capital, $50,000.

Accumulation—over $440,000; and increasing—for benefit of members present and future.

The whole safely and advantageously invested.

The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the persons insured.

The greatest risk taken on a life $10,000.

Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year from Dec. 1, 1843.

Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when desired, and amounts not too small.

Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, post paid.

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JOHN HOMANS, Consulting Physician. BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAFETY LIFE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL $250,000. CALIFORNIA RISKS TAKEN.

THIS Company adopts the Cash system exclusively. [illegible] Notes, and gives no Credit;—the persons insured are subject to no ASSESSMENTS, and at death, the full amount of the policy is paid in Cash. The Savings of the business will be divided among Term Insurers every three or five years. A 25 per cent [illegible] every year, in advance, is made certain in the reduction [illegible]

The man who insures his property against Fire to protect [illegible] is chargeable with selfishness if he neglects to protect his family against an event which is CERTAIN! A Policy taken [illegible] the wife and children secures it to them, free from debts [illegible] upon the husband.

Office, New England Branch, 8 Scollay's Building. REUBEN CURTIS, [illegible]
11—tf

A. WENTWORTH, MARBLE MANUFACTURER,

KEEPS constantly for sale at his Manufactory, No. [illegible] Haverhill st., Monuments, Grave Stones and Tablets, from the best of Italian Marble, Chimney Pieces, Centre and Pier Tables, made from the best qualities of Brocatelle, Sienna, Egyptian, and Gold and Vein Marble.

Also at wholesale, a large assortment of Marble [illegible] for Monuments, Grave Stones, Chimney Pieces, [illegible] work; Brown Stone for bases and sockets, [illegible] and sawed suitable for all kinds of work, and [illegible] Monuments, Grave Stones, Tablets, [illegible] Tops, Tables, and Soap Stone work made to order [illegible]
29—1y

REMOVAL.

DR. E. G. LEACH, SURGEON DENTIST, In consequence of his former office being burned, has removed to No. 24 ESSEX ST., opposite Harrison Avenue, Boston.
18—1y

JAMESON & VALENTINE'S EATING HOUSE, REAR OF OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

NO. 1 SPRING LANE AND SEWALL PLACE, MILK ST. Entrances. Ladies' Entrance 8 Sewall Place, up stairs.

BILL OF FARE—DINNER.

SOUPS. Of all kinds, per plate, 12 1-2

ROAST. Roast Beef, 12 1-2; " Pork, 12 1-2; " Veal, 12 1-2; " Lamb, 12 1-2; " Mutton, 12 1-2

BOILED. Boiled Corned Beef, 12 1-2; " Corned Pork, 12 1-2; " Leg of Mutton, (Caper Sauce,) 12 1-2; " Shoulder of Pork and Vegetables, 12 1-2

FISH. Boiled, Fried &c. per plate, 12 1-2

PASTRY. COOKED TO ORDER. Ham and Eggs, Beef Steak, Pork Steak, Mutton Chops, Broiled and Fried Liver, Stewed Oysters [illegible]

BAKED. Baked Chicken Pie, Baked Veal Pie, Baked Beans, [illegible]

PUDDINGS. Of all kinds, per plate, [illegible]

TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, [illegible]

Gentlemen wishing Board by the week, will be accommodated [illegible] Messrs. J. & V. [illegible]

Messrs. Jameson & Valentine [illegible] to keep an orderly house.
52—tf

ILLUMINATED DAGUERREOTYPES.

WE have been shown by Mr. [illegible] [illegible]
25—

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE subscriber, member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, [illegible] practice in Boston to the treatment of diseases of Females, [illegible] Patients in the country, treated by correspondence, [illegible] with board and all necessary [illegible]
24—tf AARON F. RICHARDSON, M. D.

GRASS SEEDS.

WE offer for sale by the lot, or in quantities to suit customers, a choice selection of HERDS GRASS, RED TOP, and CLOVER SEED. DANA & CHASE, 13 Long Wharf.
Geo. Dana. Henry S. Chase. Thomas S. Chase.
4—1y

FERTILIZERS.

PARKER & WHITE offer for sale, 800 barrels Lodi Company Poudrette; 50 tons Peruvian Guano, 20 tons Mexican, 20 barrels Bone Dust, 200 barrels Charcoal Dust. At 8 and 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone street.
14—tf

TOOLS, MACHINES, AND SEEDS.

PARKER & WHITE manufacture and offer for sale, Improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Patent Ox Bow Pins and Yokes complete.

GRINDSTONES COMPLETE WITH IMPROVED HANGINGS.

Best Cast Steel Field and Garden Hoes and Garden Rakes. Garden and Farm Machines of all kinds. Wheelbarrows, Shovels, Picks, Bars, Churns, &c. &c.

Also the choicest and most carefully selected Garden and Field Seeds, at 8 and 10 Gerrish Block Blackstone st.
14—tf

REMOVAL.

E. H. WAKEFIELD has removed to No. 42 North Market street, a short distance north of Faneuil Hall, where he intends keeping a full assortment of Wood and Willow Wares, Painted Pails, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, and Baskets, with all the various articles in the trade, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.
14—

ANSON PECK,

MANUFACTURER of every variety of SHELL AND HORN COMBS. Also, dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c.; for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 2 LIBERTY TREE BLOCK, ESSEX STREET, BOSTON. Combs and Jewelry made to order, and repaired in the neatest manner. Watches, Clocks, and Music Boxes repaired in the best manner and warranted.
26—

REMOVAL AND COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscriber having removed to his Wharf at the foot of Poplar street, and associated with himself Mr. DAVID N. SKILLINGS, under the firm of ALBERT VINAL & CO., FOR THE SALE OF Lumber, Coals, Wood, Sand, Lime, Cement, &c., solicits the patronage of his friends and former customers.

Orders left at the office of C. F. Jones, No. 1 Suffolk Building, Change Avenue, will be promptly attended to. ALBERT VINAL.
29—1y

JOSEPH S. READ, SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MAKER, No. 26 Sudbury Street,

Between Portland Street and Haymarket Square, BOSTON.

Plated and Common Saddlery Ware; Horse Clothing, Fly Nets, Whips, Brushes, Sponges, Chamois Leather, &c. &c.

MILITARY HORSE EQUIPMENTS,—TO LET.
32—6m

RE-OPENED!

JOHN H. SYMONDS, Hairdresser, (successor to Kitchen & Henderson,) No. 41 Congress street, would respectfully invite his friends, the old patrons, and public generally, to his new Establishment, which has been rebuilt, and finished in modern style—making it the most spacious and best HAIRDRESSING ROOM in the city. He hopes, that by strict personal attention to the wants of his customers, and employing none but the best workmen, to merit and receive their patronage. A. N. B. [illegible] done on the Sabbath.

J. H. S. continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, Kitchen & Henderson's celebrated HAIR PRESERVATIVE. Also, superior old Kevan and other Soaps; warranted Razors and Straps; Hair and Shaving Brushes, &c. &c., with a good assortment of Hair Oils and Fancy Goods.
28—3m

WATCHMAN & REFLECTOR.

A Religious and Family Newspaper

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

At No. 122 Washington Street, Corner of Water Street.

UPHAM, FORD & OLMSTEAD, PROPRIETORS.

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Subscribers will remember when paying their subscriptions that these terms will be *strictly adhered to.*

Any person sending us $2 00 in advance for his own subscription, by adding to it $1 50, will secure the paper to any new subscriber whom he is able to obtain, for one year.

No orders to discontinue the paper will be attended to, unless they are accompanied with the full amount to pay the balance due on subscription.

All papers will be forwarded, until an explicit order for a discontinuance is received; and whether taken by the subscribers or not from the place where they are deposited, he will be held accountable for the pay until he orders a discontinuance and pays up all that is due.

Communications to the Publishers or Editors, to secure attention, must be POST PAID.